Remarkable *Occurrences.*

1765 1925 November 14

BOSTON, *October* 28.

Wednesday last the Great and General Court or Assembly met here, according to Adjournment; and on Friday the House presented the following Answer to his Excellency's Speech at the Opening of the Sessions, inserted the 30th ult.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THE house of Representatives have entered into a due consideration of your speech to both houses at the opening of this session; and should have earlier communicated to your Excellency our sentiments thereupon, had not the late sudden and unexpected adjournment prevented it.

We must confess, that after your Excellency had called us together, in pursuance of the unanimous advice of a very full council, we were in hopes you would have given the assembly time then to have considered the critical state of the province, and determined what was proper to be done at so difficult and dangerous a conjuncture.

Your Excellency tells us, that the province seems to be upon the brink of a precipice! A sight of its danger is then necessary for its preservation. To despair of the common wealth, is a certain presage of its fall: Your Excellency may be assured, that the Representatives of the people are awake to a sense of its danger, and their utmost prudence will not be wanting to prevent its ruin.

We indeed could not have thought that a weakness in the executive power of the province had been any part of our danger, had not your Excellency made such a declaration in your speech: Certainly the General Assembly have done every thing incumbent on them; and laws are already in being for the support of his Majesty's authority in the province: Your Excellency doth not point out to us any defect in those laws; and yet you are pleased to say, that the executive authority is much too weak: Surely you cannot mean, by calling the whole legislative in aid of the executive authority, that any new and extraordinary kind of power should by law be constituted, to oppose such acts of violence as your Excellency may apprehend from a people ever remarkable for their loyalty and good order; though at present uneasy and discontented. If then the laws of the province for the preservation of his Majesty's peace are already sufficient, your Excellency, we are very sure, need not to be told, to whose department it solely belongs to appoint a suitable number of magistrates to put those laws in execution, or remove them, in case of failure of their duty herein. And we hope this important trust will remain with safety to the province where the constitution has lodged it.

Your Excellency is pleased to tell us, that declarations have been made, and still subsist, that the act of parliament for granting Stamp Duties in the colonies, shall not be executed within this province. We know of no such declarations---If any individuals of the people have declared an unwillingness to subject themselves to the payment of the stamp duties, and chuse rather to lay aside all business than make use of the stamped papers, as we are not accountable for such declarations, so neither can we see any thing criminal in them: This house has no authority to controul their choice in this matter: The act does not oblige them to make use of the papers; it only exacts the payment of certain duties for such papers as they may incline to use: Such declarations may possibly have been made, and may still subsist, very consistently with the utmost respect to the King and parliament.

Your Excellency has thought proper to enumerate very minutely the inconveniences that may arise from the stamped papers not being distributed among the people; with respect to some of which, your love and concern for the province leads you to fear more for us than we do for ourselves. We cannot think your Excellency would wilfully aggravate our dangers; we are not in particular so alarmed, as your Excellency seems to be, with the apprehension of the hand of violence being let loose. Your Excellency, upon recollection, will find that all papers relative to Crown matters are exempt from Stamps. The persons of his Majesty's good subjects will still remain secure from injury: That spirit which your Excellency tells us attacks reputations, and pulls down houses, will yet be curbed by the Law. The estates of the people will remain guarded from theft or open violence. There will be no danger of force of arms becoming the only governing power. Nor shall we realize what your Excellency is pleased to call a state of general outlawry. This we think necessary to be observed, without a particular consideration of all the consequences which your Excellency fears, to prevent, if possible, any wrong impressions from fixing in the minds of ill disposed persons, or remove them, if already fixed.

You are pleased to say, that the Stamp Act is an act of parliament, and as such ought to be observed. This House, Sir, has too great a reverence for the supreme legislature of the nation, to question its just authority: It by no means appertains to us to presume to adjust the boundaries of the power of parliament; but boundaries there undoubtedly are. We hope we may, without offence, put your Excellency in mind of that most grievous sentence of excommunication solemnly denounced by the church in the name of the sacred Trinity, in the presence of King Henry the Third, and the estates of the realm, against all those who should make statutes, or observe them, being made contrary to the liberties of Magna Charta.---We are ready to think that those zealous advocates for the constitution usually compared their acts of parliament with Magna Charta; and if it ever happened that such acts were made as infringed upon the rights of that charter, they were always repealed. We have the same confidence in the rectitude of the present parliament; and therefore cannot but be surprized at an intimation in your speech, that they will require a submission to an act as a preliminary to their granting relief from the unconstitutional burdens of it; which we apprehend includes a suggestion in it far from your Excellency's design, and supposes such a wanton exercise of mere arbitrary power, as ought never to be surmised of the patrons of liberty and justice.

Furthermore, your Excellency tells us, that the right of the parliament to make laws for the American colonies remains indisputable in *Westminster*: Without contending this point, we beg leave just to observe, that the charter of this province invests the General Assembly with the power of making laws for its internal government and taxation; and that this charter has never yet been forfeited. The parliament has a right to make all laws within the limits of their own constitution; they claim no more: Your Excellency will acknowledge that there are certain original inherent rights belonging to the people, which the parliament itself cannot divest them of, consistent with their own constitution; among these is the right of representation in the same body which exercises the power of taxation. There is a necessity that the subjects of America should exercise this power within themselves, otherwise they can have no share in that most essential right, for they are not represented in parliament, and indeed we think it impracticable. Your Excellency's assertion leads us to think that you are of a different mind with regard to this very material point, and that you suppose we are represented; but the sense of the nation itself seems always to have been otherwise. The right of the colonies to make their own laws, and tax themselves, has never been, that we know of, questioned; but has been constantly recognized by the King and parliament. The very supposition that the parliament, though the supreme power over the subjects of Britain universally, should yet conceive of a despotic power within themselves, would be most disrespectful: And we leave it to your Excellency's consideration, whether to suppose an indisputable right in any government, to tax the subjects without their consent, does not include the idea of such a power.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

Our duty to the King, who holds the rights of all his subjects sacred as his own prerogative; and our love to our constituents, and concern for their dearest interests, constrain us to be explicit upon this very important occasion. We beg that your Excellency would consider the people of this province as having the strongest affection for his Majesty, under whose happy government they have felt all the blessings of liberty: They have a warm sense of the honour, freedom and independance of the subjects of a patriot King: They have a just value for those inestimable rights which are derived to all men from nature, and are happily interwoven in the British constitution: They esteem it sacrilege for them ever to give them up; and rather than lose them, they would willingly part with every thing else. We deeply regret it, that the parliament has seen fit to pass such an act as the Stamp Act: We flatter ourselves that the hardships of it will shortly appear to them in such a point of light, as shall induce them in their wisdom to repeal it: In the mean time, we must beg your Excellency to excuse us from doing any thing to assist in the execution of it: Were we, in order to avoid assertions, to resolve what we have to say on this head into mere questions, we should with all humility ask, Whether it would be possible for us to add any weight to an act of that most august body the parliament? Whether it would not be construed as arrogance and presumption in us to attempt it? Whether your Excellency can reasonably expect that the house of representatives should be active in bringing a grievous burthen upon their constituents? Such a conduct in us would be to oppose the sentiments of the people whom we represent, and the declared instruction of most of them. They complain that some of the most essential rights of Magna Charta, to which, as British subjects, they have an undoubted claim, are injured by it: That it wholly cancels the very conditions upon which our ancestors settled this country, and enlarged his Majesty's dominion, with much toil and blood, and at their sole expence: That it is totally subversive of the happiest frame of subordinate civil government expressed in our charter, which amply secures to the crown our allegiance, to the nation our connection, and to ourselves the indefeasible rights of Britons: That it tends to destroy that mutual confidence and affection, as well as that equality which ought ever to subsist among all his Majesty's subjects in his wide and extended empire: That it may be made use of as a precedent for their fellow-subjects in Britain for the future to demand of them what part of their estates they shall think proper, and the whole if they please: That it invests a single judge of the admiralty, with a power to try and determine their property in controversies arising from internal concerns, without a jury, contrary to the very expression of Magna Charta; that no freeman shall be amerced, but by the oath of good and lawful men of the vicinage; that it even puts it in the power of an informer to carry a supposed offender more than a thousand miles for trial; and what is the worst of all evils, if his Majesty's American subjects are not to be governed, according to the known stated rules of the constitution, as those in Britain are, it is greatly to be feared that their minds may in time become disaffected; which we cannot even entertain the most distant thought of, without the greatest abhorrence.---We are truly sorry that your Excellency has never made it a part of your business to form any judgment of this act; especially as you have long known what uneasiness the most distant prospect of it gave to his Majesty's good subjects in America, and of this province of which you are substituted to be the head and father; had your Excellency thought it proper to have seasonably entered into a disquisition of the policy of it, you would, we doubt not, have seen that the people's fears were not without good foundation; and the love and concern which you profess to have for them, as well as your duty to his Majesty, whose faithful subjects they are, might have been the most powerful motives to your Excellency to have expressed your sentiments of it early enough to those whose influence brought it into being.----

We cannot help expressing our great uneasiness, that after mentioning some violences committed in the town of Boston, your Excellency should ask this house, whether such proceedings are consistent with the dutiful, humble and loyal representations, which we propose should be made: We are sure your Excellency will not expressly charge us with encouraging the late disturbances; and yet, to our unspeakable surprize and astonishment, we cannot but see, that by fair implication it may be argued from the manner of expression, that an odium was intended to be thrown on the province. We inherit from our ancestors the highest relish for civil liberty, but we hope never to see the time when it shall be expedient to countenance any methods for its preservation but such as are legal and regular: When our sacred rights are infringed, we feel the grievance; but we understand the nature of our happy constitution too well, and entertain too high an opinion of the virtue and justice of the supreme legislature, to encourage any means of redressing it, but what are justifiable by the constituti n. We must therefore consider it as unkind for your Excellency to cast such a reflection on a province, whose unshaken loyalty, and indissoluble attachment to his Majesty's most sacred person and government, was never before called in question, and we hope in God never will again. We should rather have thought your Excellency would have expressed your satisfaction in presiding over so loyal a people, who in that part of the government where the violences were committed, before there was time for them to be supported by the arm of civil power, and even while the supreme magistrate was absent, by their own motion raised a spirit, and diffused it through all ranks, successfully to interpose and put a stop to such dangerous proceedings.

Your Excellency is pleased to recommend a compensation to be made to the sufferers by the late disturbances: ----We highly disapprove of the acts of violence which have been commited; yet, till we are convinced that to comply with what your excellency recommends, will not tend to encourage such outrages in time to come, and till some good reason can be assigned why the losses those gentlemen have sustained should be made good, rather than any damage which other persons, on any different occasions, might happen to suffer, we are persuaded we shall not see our way clear to order such a compensation to be made. We are greatly at a loss to know who has any right to require this of us, if we should differ from your Excellency in point of its being an act of justice which concerns the credit of the government. We cannot conceive why it should be called an act of justice, rather than generosity, unless your Excellency supposes a crime committed by a few individuals, chargeable upon a whole community.

We are very sorry that your Excellency should think it needful to intimate that any endeavours have been, and may be used, to lessen your credit with this house. Your Excellency cannot but be sensible, that when the popular pulse beats high for privileges, it is no unusual thing for a clamour to be raised against gentlemen of character and eminence. We can assure you that our judgment of men, especially those in high stations, is always founded upon our experience and observation. While your Excellency is pleased to make your duty to our most gracious Sovereign, and a tender regard to the interest of his Subjects of this province, the rule of your administration, you may rely upon the readiest assistance that this house shall be able to afford you. And you will have our best wishes that you may have wisdom to strike out such a path of conduct, as, while it secures to you the smiles of your royal master, will at the same time conciliate the love of a *free* and loyal people.

NEW-YORK, November 7.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

If you have not a more perfect Account of the late public Transactions in this City, than is contained in the following Copy of a Letter to a Gentleman in London, you are at Liberty to publish it in your Paper, from your humble Servant, G.------

Copy of a Letter to a Gentleman in London.

AS soon as it was known in America, that the Stamp Act had passed, and that our Remonstrances and Petitions against it, had not even been heard or presented, as being thought seditious and insolent, tho' they contained nothing but assertions of our undoubted Rights, in the most soft and dutiful Terms we could devise----As soon as this shocking Act was known, it filled all British America, from one End to the other, with Astonishment and Grief. We saw that as cruel a Decree was gone out against us, as passed, in the Days of King Ahasuerus, against the Jews. We saw that we, and our Posterity, were sold for Slaves, and doubted not but some wicked Haman was at the Bottom of it, tho' he is not yet brought to condign Punishment, nor certainly known. A considerable Time we lay in silent Consternation, and knew not what to do!---We seemed to be in a frightful Dream; we could hardly be convinced of the dreadful Reality.---We considered the Act over and over---it was framed with the most deep laid inveterate Design for the intire Extirpation of Liberty in America---every Avenue to Elusion was barred up with a ten-fold Guard.---The glorious Uncertainty of the Law, in this Act, had no Place----the Meaning was dreadfully evident, and Slavery, with all its terrible Train, fenced us in on every Side.----We knew not what to say or write----even our Presses almost ceased to utter the Language of Liberty.----At last, by Degrees, we began to recollect our scattered Thoughts. The Spirit of Liberty informed the Press.---One or two well judged Pieces set our Privileges in a clear and striking Light; as soon as they were seen and known, they were claimed and asserted; as soon as the latent Spark of Patriotism began to kindle, it flew like Lightning from Breast to Breast----it flowed from every Tongue, and Pen, and Press, till it had diffused itself through every Part of the British Dominions in America; it united us all, we seemed to be animated by one Spirit, and that was a Spirit of Liberty. The Instruments for putting the Act in Execution were odious every where, ashamed, and afraid to show their Faces; some honourably refused the unsollicited odious Offices, others were forced to resign with Ignominy.---Those who were thought to be Favourers of the Act, or officious in carrying it into Execution, underwent some terrible Effects of public Resentment in Boston and Newport; and in Connecticut the Stampman was forced, with a high Hand, to resign----so that no where to the Eastward was there the least Probability of the Stamp Act's gaining Admittance. Commissioners, from almost all the Colonies, had held a Congress at New-York, to agree upon, and send Home, such Remonstrances, Petitions, &c. as might be thought proper to obtain a Repeal of the Stamp Act. But, whatever might be the Result of their Proceedings, the Generality of the Friends to Liberty, did not choose that it should ever once be thought, that the Enjoyment of their Rights depended merely upon the Success of these Representations, or the Courtesy of those to whom they were made.

[*For the Remainder, see the fourth Page.*]

would venture to carry any proviſions, or afford any aſſiſtance to the inhabitants, the Emperor ordered a boat to be loaded with bread, and went himſelf the firſt man, amidſt the flakes of ice, over a moſt rapid river, and at the imminent riſk of his own life ſaved the lives of a multitude of people, reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs.

It is to the ſame Monarch we are indebted for that cabinet of Natural Hiſtory, which is the admiration of all the learned part of Europe; and for the only collection ever made of all the coins ſtruck ſince Charlemagne, which forms an uninterrupted chain of metallic hiſtory.

St. Ildephonſo, Sept. 6 On the 4th in the morning, his Catholick Majeſty went to Guaderama, about three leagues from hence, where he met the Princeſs of Parma, and dined with her. He then brought her hither in his own coach. They arrived about half an hour after five: The Prince of Aſturias, accompanied by the Infant Don Louis, waited at the bottom of the court-ſtairs to receive the Princeſs, and his Catholick Majeſty handed her up to the Queen-Mother's apartment. His Catholick Majeſty then retired to his own; where, after ſome time, all the foreign Miniſters were called in. In the interim the Princeſs, who had been dreſſed by the Queen-Mother, was conducted by her Majeſty to the King's apartment, when they immediately withdrew into the next room. The Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies performed the marriage ceremony.

It was intended that the marriage ſhould be performed privately; ſo no ceremony was obſerved: The Ambaſſadors and Foreign Miniſters however, formed the firſt circle round the royal family; behind them the Ladies and Grandees of the Court; and the doors were opened, to let in every body that would come.

Immediately after the ceremony his Catholick Majeſty and all the Royal Family retired: The next day the principal perſons of the Court kiſſed the King's hand, as well as thoſe of the Prince and Princeſs of Aſturias. Yeſterday was another gala day at Court, and to-morrow will be the laſt. To-morrow mourning will be put on again.

The Princeſs of Aſturias has gained the affection of the whole Spaniſh nation, by her politeneſs and affability.

LONDON, Auguſt 22.

Divers complaints are ſaid to have lately been received from North America, relative to the impediment thrown in the way of their trade, by ſome Commanders on that ſtation preſſing the men out of their coaſting and other veſſels; ſo that they have not hands ſufficient to navigate their ſhips.

Auguſt 27. We hear, that at the time the Duke of York took his leave of the King of Pruſſia at Berlin, that Monarch preſented his Royal Highneſs with a gold ſnuff-box, in the inſide of which was his Majeſty's picture in miniature, richly ſet in diamonds, valued at 100,000 crowns.

They write from Gibraltar, that a French frigate of war was arrived there from ſounding on the coaſts of the iſland Fedal, on the coaſt of Africa, belonging to the Moors, previous to a general bombardment which is to be made there by the ſquadron on the late expedition againſt Algiers. The Moors have laid a large boom and chain acroſs the entrance of their principal harbour, which is ſaid to be very ſtrong.

Auguſt 29. We are informed the following toaſt was given at a great man's late entertainment, viz. "A happy agreement between the new Miniſtry and the city of London."---This great man may be aſſured, that ſuch a happy agreement will certainly take place, if the ſame noble, beneficial, and public-ſpirited conduct is preſerved by the members of the new Miniſtry, as gained them ſo much honour during the period they were only diſtinguiſhed by the title of the glorious Minority.

Yeſterday the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Common-Councilmen, &c. went in proceſſion from Guildhall to St. James's, and preſented an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Prince. They were all moſt graciouſly received, and had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand; each of them was preſented with a cup of caudle. His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on Thomas Harris, Eſq; one of the preſent Sheriffs.

It is ſaid, the Court of France have ſtrongly diſapproved the late behaviour of their ſubjects on the coaſt of Newfoundland.

It is currently reported, that the inſtructions ſent out to Commodore Palliſer are extremely deciſive, and that he has poſitive orders to deſtroy effectually any ſhipping, houſes, or other erections which the French have, or may attempt to build on any part of the coaſt of Newfoundland. And no men of war of that nation, except one for the protection of their fiſhery, are to be ſuffered henceforth to approach within a certain diſtance of the land, as ſettled by the late peace.

Auguſt 31. They write from Warſaw, that the King of Poland is augmenting his troops in all parts. Prince Lubomirſki has received orders to increaſe the militia of the palatinate of Oſtrog to a thouſand men; and the regiment of artillery of Lithuania is ordered to be raiſed to 600, beſides new levies, which are making for all the other regiments.

On the 26th inſt. Baron Riſchack, Envoy Extraordinary from their Imperial Majeſties, received by expreſs the melancholy news of the death of the Emperor, who died at Inſpruck the 18th inſtant. His Imperial Majeſty was at church the ſame day, but between nine and ten the ſame evening, was ſeized with a fit of an appoplexy, and died in the arms of the King of the Romans in a few minutes. The ſame has been notified to the States General, and to the other Members of the Government. His Imperial Majeſty was born Dec. 8, 1708; ſucceeded to the Dutchy of Lorrain March 27, 1729; yielded that dutchy to King Staniſlaus Sept. 24, 1736; was made Grand Duke of Tuſcany July 9, 1738; married Feb. 12, 1736, to Maria Thereſa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia; elected Emperor of Germany Sept. 13, and crowned Oct. 4. 1745.

Private letters from Paris mention, that on the firſt receipt of intelligence concerning the late tranſaction between the French and Engliſh at Newfoundland, an extraordinary Council was ſummoned at Verſailles; on the breaking up of which, a corvette, with orders, was immediately diſpatched to their commanding officer on that ſtation: But the ſubject was not allowed to be made publick. Two hours after, inſtructions were ſent to the Intendants of the Marine at Breſt, Rochfort, and Toulon.

September 3. The Emperor of Germany is uſually elected by the nine Electors of the Empire at Francfort; but if a King of the Romans be elected in the life-time of the Emperor, he ſucceeds of courſe, without any choice.

Letters from Hanover of the 27th ult. adviſe, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived there the 25th, from his tour to Gottingen and the Hartz; and on the preceding day, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Hereditary Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick arrived there; on which occaſion in the evening there was a maſked ball at Herrenhauſen, where were upwards of 4000 perſons, and the garden was moſt curiouſly illuminated, which continued till three o'clock next morning.

They adviſe from the Hague of the 29th ult. that his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince Stadtholder ſent that day ſeveral gentlemen, attended by a number of his domeſticks, to Loo, to receive their Serene Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick, with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and to conduct them to the Hague.

They write from Inſpruck, that the Emperor's corpſe was embalmed the day after he died, and laid on a bed of ſtate, covered with black velvet, and ſurrounded by a great number of large wax candles.

An anſwer is daily expected from Madrid, regarding certain important queſtions put to that Court, according to which, it is ſaid, will be regulated ſome very ſpirited meaſures now on the carpet.

Yeſterday the Marquis de Bloſſet, who is entruſted with the affairs of France in the abſence of Count Guerchy, received diſpatches from Paris; ſome time after which a report was current, that a very unſatisfactory anſwer had been received from Verſailles, to ſome late repreſentations from our Court.

Sept. 5. Yeſterday there was a great Council at the Cockpit, Whitehall, which did not break up till near 4 o'clock.

They write from Hanover, that after the Duke of York had viewed the ſilver mines at the Hartz, with which he was greatly pleaſed, his Royal Highneſs went to Hamelen and Minden, and ſurveyed thoſe fields on which the two famous battles were fought laſt war.

We hear that the late Emperor of Germany, the morning of his death, was more than uſually ſolemn to every body who approached him; it is ſaid he particularly told her Imperial Majeſty that ſomething extraordinary would happen before night, and adviſed her by all means to cultivate a good correſpondence with the Engliſh nation.

If credit may be given to certain advices from the Continent, ſome black clouds are ſaid to be gathering in the North, which ſeem to threaten an interruption to the preſent ſhort lived tranquility of Europe.

Part of the ſhips of war now fitting for ſea at the outports, we hear, are deſigned to reinforce Admiral Tyrrel's ſquadron on the windward iſland ſtation in the Weſt-Indies.

Wheat is now ſold at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, at the exorbitant price of 8 s. per buſhel.

Sept. 7. This day a Council is ſummoned to meet at St. James's.

The Doge and Senate of Venice have ordered public prayers throughout their territories, to implore a ceſſation of the continual rains, which they have had for ſeven weeks paſt, and which, beſides having done incredible damage to the fruits of the earth, have ruined many poor families.

Letters received from Eaſt-India, by the Vanſittart, ſay, that the Nabob, Jaffier Ali-Cawn, whom Lord Clive had ſo great a ſhare in ſupporting, died in January laſt.

A brigantine, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, was lately caſt away in the Streights of Belleiſle, and all loſt.

They write from Worceſterſhire, that there is now living in a village near Alceſter, in that county, one George Moore, a ſhoe-maker, in the 108th year of his age: His wife, who is his ninth, is likewiſe living, and in the 97th year of her age.

Yeſterday there was a numerous levee at St. James's, and afterwards a council, which broke up about four o'clock.

The day fixed on for baptizing the young Prince, is the 18th inſt. at St. James's.

A ſtrong memorial is ſaid to have been juſt received from the French Court, vindicating their pretenſions and right to trade on certain parts of the African coaſt, ſaid to be highly inconſiſtent with the commercial intereſts of this kingdom.

A report is circulated, that an attempt was made to aſſaſſinate a gentleman in a conſiderable employment in our American colonies.

A few days before Lord Haliſax reſigned, *a petition from the Engliſh inhabitants of Quebec, ſupported by another, ſigned by a numerous body of the moſt eminent merchants of London, were laid before his Majeſty; and a third remonſtrance from the French Inhabitants there, has been ſince preſented to Mr. Secretary Conway; all of them moſt heavily complaining of the oppreſſive conduct of --------, and humbly ſolliciting his removal; in conſequence of which, we can aſſure our readers, an extraordinary board of trade has been held, and another will ſhortly be, to enquire into the merits of the complaint.*

Some private letters from Madrid mention, that the Spaniſh Miniſtry ſtill continue to inſiſt upon being indemnified in the ſum of one million two hundred thouſand dollars, their pretended loſs on the ſtorming of Manilla, previous to any notice being taken of the demands of our ambaſſador, with regard to the ranſon bills.

Letters received in town from Briſtol ſay, that ſome North American ſhipmaſters have this ſummer committed great irregularities in the African ſlave-trade, which it is apprehended will embroil us with the natives of the country, many of theſe free people having been forcibly carried off.

Sept. 10. *Yeſterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Wrothe, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, arrived at St. James's, with advice that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and their Serene Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick, landed yeſterday morning, at ſix o'clock, at Harwich, from Holland. And yeſterday, in the afternoon, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived in perfect health at the Queen's palace.*

Letters from Ratiſbon, of the 26th ult. adviſe, that the King of the Romans, at preſent the reigning Emperor, had already given orders for the ſpeedy return of the court to Vienna; but according to letters from Inſpruck, of the 21ſt, no day was then fixed for the departure of the Empreſs and her auguſt aſſembly.

It is ſaid that the intended ſettlement for the honourable maintenance of the younger branches of the royal family will be made up 24000 l. per annum.

It is now talked that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and the Hereditary Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick, will be ſponſors at the chriſtening of the third ſon to their Majeſties, the 18th inſtant.

They write from Hamburgh, of the 3d inſtant, that a difference had ariſen between the Duke of Mecklenbourg-Schwerin and his ſubjects, on account of large ſums of money the former advanced for the latter, during the late war.

Laſt night, at nine o'clock, their Serene Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick arrived, in perfect health, at the apartments fitted up for their reception, at St. James's; and this morning her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and the Princeſſes Louiſa and Caroline, paid them a viſit; at noon there was a grand court at Leiceſter houſe, at which their Serene Highneſſes were preſent, and received the compliments of the Nobility, foreign Miniſters, &c. on their arrival in England. Their Highneſſes afterwards dined with her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, at Carleton houſe.

It is ſaid his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick, after a ſhort ſtay here, will ſet out on a tour to Italy, accompanied by Prince Henry-Frederick; and that his Royal Conſort is to remain in England till his return.

This morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland came to his houſe, in Groſvenor-ſquare, from Windſor, and went immediately to compliment their Serene Highneſſes of Brunſwick.

It is ſaid that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York will ſoon ſet out on a third tour to the continent, in which his Highneſs will take the route of Copenhagen and Warſaw.

They write from Connecticut, that the Board of Correſpondence find it now impoſſible to raiſe the charitable contributions neceſſary to equip the Engliſh miſſionaries who were appointed to go among the Indians of Saſquehanna river, and other remote tribes, in order for their inſtruction in the Chriſtian religion. So much are people's minds ſoured, both there and in the other provinces, on account of the new American Stamp Duty, a decay of trade, and bad crops.----The expedition is deferred till next year.

Two companies of the royal regiment of artillery have received orders to be in readineſs to embark on board ſome tranſport ſhips in the river, taking in ſtores for Gibraltar and Minorca.

Sept. 12. It is ſaid the Right Hon. Lord Percival, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Egmont, is now to occupy a conſiderable poſt at Court.

Excluſive of the new Stamp-duty, we hear very ſtrange petitions are received from the Colonies, to obtain ſome favourable alterations in the act paſſed laſt ſeſſions for regulating the poſtage of letters in America.

General Conway has ſent 50 l. for the immediate relief of the ſufferers by fire at Montreal in Canada.

We hear that Thomas Pitt, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, has reſigned his employment.

They write from Toulon, that M. Bompart's ſquadron now conſiſts of twenty one ſail of the line, in extreme good order, and that the Diadem of 90 guns, was juſt laid upon the ſtocks, together with one more ſhip of 64, and that ſhip-timber began to be exceeding plentiful, from the great number of foreign tranſports daily arriving with materials for their marine.

This day, at noon, there was a very grand levee at York-houſe. And the ſame morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland had a long converſation with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. After which the Duke of York had a Conference with the principal Secretaries of State.

This day a Board of trade was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on affairs of importance; ſince which it has been reported, that ſome conceſſions from the Court of Liſbon, in favour of the Britiſh trade to Portugal, are to be immediately applied for in form.

The Aurora, Gibſon, from Virginia, is bulged in the harbour of Whitehaven, and loſt.

Sept. 14. Great preparations are making for the baptiſm of the new born Prince, on Wedneſday next, at the Queen's Palace.

By a Gentleman who arrived in town on Sunday laſt from Dunkirk we are informed, that although the baſon at that place is demoliſhed, the flood-gates, which were taken up, are laid near at hand intire; the ſtones regularly laid up, and all numbered; as alſo the bricks regularly piled up next the ſaid ſtones, in ſuch a manner, that when a proper opportunity requires it, or any exigences of ſtate may demand it, the ſaid baſon may be put in a few weeks, in the ſame dangerous ſituation to this kingdom as it was in the time of the late war.

A curious new ſtate-cradle, adorned with crimſon velvet, and rich gold lace, is brought into the nurſery for the young Prince.

The corpſe of the late Emperor was brought to Vienna on Wedneſday the 18th ult. in the evening, and after being expoſed at court on Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday following, was interred on the laſt day, with the uſual pomp and ceremony.

It is ſaid, the court of Verſailles has lately propoſed ſuch terms of accommodation, reſpecting the differences of the two nations on the coaſt of Africa, as will be accepted.

The laſt letters from Hamburgh mention, that the differences between the Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and his ſubjects, are now in a fair way of being compromiſed.

Sept. 17. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was at court yeſterday, to congratulate the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick on their arrival in England.

Letters from Dunkirk of the 3d inſtant bring advice, that poſitive orders were received there from the Court of France, to demoliſh all the works and fortifications of that place without farther delay, agreeable to the ſtipulations in the late Treaty of Peace; and which is forthwith to be put in execution in the preſence of the Engliſh Commiſſaries.

We are informed that the Board of Admiralty are now making the neceſſary diſpoſitions, in conſequence of certain vigorous councils lately held, for maintaining the Britiſh honour and intereſt in Africa and America.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton in New-England, Auguſt 5.

"As to public affairs, it would take me up a week's time to write all I could ſay: As to the impoſition of the ſtamp-act (which takes place the 1ſt of November) it will, I believe, be of ſhort continuance; for it is univerſally diſliked here.

"I have been here above 16 years, and I do not know of one ſingle man but would riſque his life and property to ſerve King George the Third; and would do the ſame to maintain his rights, liberty, and property.---- Touch our intereſt, and our body politic, like the human body, ſenſibly feels it, and would do its utmoſt to ſhake it off.

"The cuſtom-houſe books will ſhew, that 3000 l. leſs are collected ſince the duty on melaſſes has been threepence, than when one penny; Your ſmall men of war have eat the King's proviſions in guarding the coaſts; but have brought neither profit nor credit to their employers."

Extract of a Letter from Dunkirk, dated Sept. 3, brought by this Day's Flanders Mail.

"The demolition of the port of this city is at length resolved on: His most Christian Majesty, in conformity to the conditions of the last peace, hath sent orders to destroy all the works which have been made since the commencement of the war. They have already begun, in the presence of the English Commissary, to destroy the head of the advanced works; and there remain only seven feet of water in the canal."

Letters from Rome, dated August 24, brought by the last mails, say, "Mr. Stanley is just arrived here from Genoa, where he hath terminated a commission with which he was charged by the King of England, his Master."

This day there was a grand Board of Treasury at the Cockpit, Whitehall, relating chiefly to affairs of the plantations.

It is now talked that the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul will succeed Lord Frederick Campbell, as Privy Seal for Scotland.

Sept. 19. Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued by his Majesty's command to the 24 h of October. The Lords Commissioners present were, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl of Winchelsea.

On Sunday last her Majesty was churched by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Queen's palace.

Letters from Vienna of the 3d instant bring Advice, that the late Emperor, before he set out for Inspruck, made a will, in which he left the reigning Emperor universal heir to all his dominions, except the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany, which he bequeathed to his son Archduke Leopold.

Last night the new born Prince was baptized at St. James's, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the name of William Henry, in the presence of their Majesties, the whole Royal Family, and a very illustrious Assembly of the Nobility and foreign Ministers. The Sponsors were, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Brunswick. The Ladies made a most brilliant appearance. There were bonfires at St. James's, Carleton-House, Whitehall, &c. and large quantities of liquor given amongst the populace.

This day there was a very grand court and drawing-room at St. James's, to compliment her Majesty on her first appearance at court; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Bishop of Osnabrug were at court. Their Majesties were so condescending, as to appear with the young Princes at the windows of the palace for a considerable time.

Yesterday Prince Mazareno, the Spanish Ambassador, had a long conference with his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. Since which a report prevails, that some reasonable concessions have at length been made by the Court of Madrid, respecting the Manilla ransom.

Letters from Brest advise, that two very fine new ships of the line were just arrived there from the Mediterranean; they are Genoese built, in the manner of those at Toulon, and had no names on their sterns. They add, the Genoese are now building several more men of war and frigates, on contract for the French King.

Some letters from Amsterdam say, that near three millions of dollars were just imported there from Coracoa and St. Eustatia, the produce of their lucrative trade in the Spanish West-Indies.

St. JOHN (in ANTIGUA) October 9.

Last Saturday the brig Othello, Thomas Rogers, master, arrived here from Africa and Barbados. Off Deseada the slaves rose upon the crew, and wounded the Captain, the Mate (dangerously) and two of the crew; and could not be appeased till the men were ordered to fire, whereupon thirteen of the slaves jumped overboard and swam away, one was killed, and three wounded.

B O S T O N, November 4.

Last Friday, being the Day the Stamp-Act was to take Place, the Publick were not much alarmed or displeased at the Morning's being ushered in by Tolling of Bells in several Parts of the Town, and the Vessels in the Harbour displaying their Colours half-mast-high, in token of Mourning; and tho' some previous Steps had been taken by Authority to prevent any Pageantry, fearing left Tumult and Disorder might be the Consequence, yet the People were soon informed that the Great Tree at the South Part of the Town (known by the Name of the Tree of Liberty, ever since the memorable 14th of August) was adorned with the Effigies of the two famous, or rather infamous, enemies of American Liberty, G--ge G--ne--le and J-hn H--sk--The Figures continued suspended without any Molestation till about three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when they were cut down in the View, and amidst the Acclamations, of several Thousand People of all Ranks, and being placed in a Cart, were, with great Solemnity and Order, followed by the Multitude, formed into regular Ranks, to the Court House, where the Assembly was then Sitting; from thence proceeding to the North End of the Town, and then returning up Middle Street, they passed back through the Town to the Gallows on the Neck, where the Effigies were again hung up, and after continuing some Time, were cut down, when the Populace, in token of their utmost Detestation of the Men they were designed to represent, tore them in Pieces, and flung their Limbs with Indignation into the Air.---This being done, three Cheers were given, and every Man was desired to repair to his Home, which was so punctually performed, that the Evening was more remarkable for Peace and Quietness than common; a Circumstance that would at any Time redound to the Honour of the Town, but was still more agreeable, as the Fears of many were great, lest it should prove another 26th of August; for the horrid Violences of which Night, we hope the good Order of this, will in some Measure atone, as it is a Proof such Conduct was not agreeable to the Sentiments of the Town, but was only the lawless Ravages of some foreign Villains, who took advantage of the over heated Temper of a very few People of this Place, and drew them in to commit such Violences and Disorders, as they shuddered at with Horror in their cooler Hours.

N E W P O R T, November 4.

Last Friday, the Day appointed for the Stamp Act's taking Place in America, was similar to a Description in Addison's Cato: "The Dawn was overcast, and heavily in Clouds brought on the Day---the great, the important Day! big with the Fate of ruined Trade, and Loss of Liberty!"---The drowsy Dawn ushered in the Gloom-ey'd Morn with a sable Veil!----wild Horror threaten'd the wide Vault of Heaven!----the glorious Sun was darkened,---and Nature seem'd herself to languish!----The Sons of Freedom sunk beneath the horrid Gloom, and every one was struck with the Melancholy, at the approaching Funeral of their departed, beloved Friend, LIBERTY! whose Obsequies Multitudes were now preparing to attend.

Summoned by Death's rankling Knell, the Funeral began to move at 12 o'Clock, from the Crown Coffee-House, towards the Burying-Ground.----The Concourse of Mourners and Spectators was prodigious, consisting of Persons of all Ranks, from the highest, even down to the Blacks, who seem'd, from a Sense of their Masters Sufferings, to join the Mourning Course.----The Procession was solemn; and with sullen Tread, and heavy Hearts, at length arrived at the Place of Interment, where the Mourners were about taking their LAST FAREWELL of their old Friend LIBERTY.---"Oh!---LIBERTY!---Oh! FREEDOM!----where art thou going?----Oh! my ruined Country!---" The mournful Aspiration was scarcely uttered, when a Son of LIBERTY, emerging from the horrid Gloom of Despair, addressed himself thus:---"O LIBERTY! the Darling of my Soul!---Glorious LIBERTY! admir'd, ador'd by all true Britons! LIBERTY dead! it cannot be!"-----A Groan was then heard, as if coming from the Coffin; and upon closer Attention, it proved to be a Trance, for Old FREEDOM was not dead.---The Goddess Britannia had ordered a Guardian Angel to snatch Old FREEDOM from the Jaws of frozen Death, to the Orb of the reviving Sun, to remain invulnerable from the Attacks of lawless Tyranny and Oppression.------But what Pen can convey an Idea of the glorious Appearance Old LIBERTY made, on his Flight towards the Sun!---That Moment he ascended, the God of Day appeared in his greatest Beauty, the Clouds dispersed, and once more clear'd the Face of Heaven.

The Afternoon was spent in Rejoicing, and Bells ringing-----The Court-House was ornamented with the Ensigns of Loyalty.---and the Evening Song was,

The Birthright of Britons is FREEDOM,
The contrary is worse than Death's Pangs.
HUZZA for GEORGE the Third.
CHORUS. Britannia's Sons despise Slavery,
And dare to be nobly free.

N E W - Y O R K, November 11.

Last Week Col. Croghan, and Captain Gordon, arrived here from Detroit; the former left this Place last February, and proceeded to Pittsburgh, from thence he went to the Ilinois, with a small Party, and there made Peace with the Indians.

Capt. Allen, from Learn, in Lat. 54, 50, Long. 13, 10, the 28th of Sept. spoke with Capt. M'Nut, from Londonderry, for Philadelphia.

We hear from Maryland, that some of the People there who wore white Cockades in their Hats, with the Word Liberty thereon, gave such Offence to a Lieutenant of a Man of War, that he insulted them, and drew his Sword, which exasperated the People to such a Degree, that they stripp'd and tied him to a Whipping-Post, and gave him a very genteel Flagellation.

Since our last sailed for London the Ship Edward, Capt. Davis, with whom went Passengers Major James, and his Lady.

The Stamped Paper that Captain Davis lately brought over, is contained in seven Boxes, amounts to about one Ton and a Half, and, if sold agreeable to the Act, it is said would fetch more than that Weight in Silver.

We hear from Newport, that no less than Eighty Sail of Vessels cleared out from that Port, in the Week before the first of November.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *November* 14.

THE Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia, taking into their Consideration the melancholy State of the North-American Commerce in general, and the distressed Situation of the Province of Pennsylvania in particular, do unanimously agree,

THAT the many difficulties they now labour under as a Trading People, are owing to the Restrictions, Prohibitions, and ill advised Regulations, made in the several Acts of the Parliament of Great-Britain, lately passed, to regulate the Colonies; which have limited the Exportation of some Part of our Country Produce, increased the Cost and Expence of many Articles of our Importation, and cut off from us all Means of supplying ourselves with Specie enough *even* to pay the Duties imposed on us, much less to serve as a Medium of our Trade.

THAT this Province is heavily in Debt to Great-Britain for the Manufactures, and other Importations, from thence, which the Produce of our Lands have been found unequal to pay for, when a free Exportation of it to the best Markets was allowed of, and such Trades open as supplied us with Cash, and other Articles, of immediate Remittance to Great-Britain.

THAT the late unconstitutional Law (the Stamp-Act) if carried into Execution in this Province, will further tend to prevent our making those Remittances to Great-Britain, for Payment of old Debts, or Purchase of more Goods, which the Faith subsisting between the Individuals trading with each other requires; and therefore, in Justice to ourselves, to the Traders of Great-Britain, who usually give us Credit, and to the Consumers of British Manufactures in this Province, the Subscribers hereto, have voluntarily and unanimously come into the following Resolutions and Agreements, in Hopes that their Example will stimulate the good People of this Province to be frugal in their Use and Consumption of all Manufactures, excepting those of America, and lawful Goods coming directly from Ireland, manufactured there, whilst the Necessities of our Country are such as to require it; and in Hopes that their Brethren, the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great-Britain, will find their own Interest so intimately connected with ours, that they will be spurred on to befriend us from that Motive, if no other should take Place.

FIRST. It is unanimously Resolved and Agreed, that in all Orders, any of the Subscribers to this Paper may send to Great-Britain for Goods, they shall and will direct their Correspondents not to ship them until the STAMP-ACT *is repealed*.

SECONDLY. That all those amongst the Subscribers that have already sent Orders to Great-Britain for Goods, shall and will immediately countermand the same, until the STAMP-ACT *is repealed*. Except such Merchants as are Owners of Vessels already gone, or now cleared out for Great-Britain, who are at Liberty to bring back in them, on their own Accounts, Coals, Casks of Earthen Ware, Grindstones, Pipes, Iron Pots, Empty Bottles, and such other bulky Articles, as Owners usually fill up their Ships with, but no Dry Goods of any Kind, except such kind of Dye Stuffs and Utensils necessary for carrying on Manufactures, that may be ordered by any Person.

THIRDLY. That none of the Subscribers hereto, shall or will vend any Goods or Merchandizes whatever, that shall be shipped them on Commission from Great-Britain, after the First of January next, unless the STAMP-ACT *be repealed*.

FOURTHLY. That these Resolves and Agreements shall be binding on all and each of us the Subscribers, who do hereby, each and every Person for himself, upon his Word of Honour, agree, that he will strictly and firmly adhere to, and abide by, every Article from this Time, until the First Day of May next, when a Meeting of the Subscribers shall be called, to consider whether the further Continuance of this Obligation be then necessary.

FIFTHLY. It is agreed, that if Goods of any Kind do arrive from Great-Britain at such Time, or under such Circumstances, as to render any Signer of this Agreement suspected of having broke his Promises, the Committee now appointed shall enquire into the Premises, and if such suspected Person refuses, or cannot give them Satisfaction, the Subscribers hereto will unanimously take all prudent Measures to discountenance and prevent the Sale of such Goods, until they are released from this Agreement by mutual and general Consent.

LASTLY. As it may be necessary that a Committee of the Subscribers be appointed to wait on the Traders of this City, to get this present Agreement generally subscribed, the following Gentlemen are appointed for that Purpose, viz. Thomas Willing, and Samuel Mifflin, Esquires; Thomas Montgomery, Samuel Howell, Samuel Wharton, John Rhea, William Fisher, Joshua Fisher, Peter Chevalier, Benjamin Fuller, and Abel James.

[*The above is signed by above* 400 *Traders.*]

WE the Retailers of the City of Philadelphia, at a General Meeting, taking into Consideration the melancholy State of the North American Commerce in general, and the distressed Situation of the Province of Pennsylvania in particular, occasioned by the late unconstitutional Law (the STAMP ACT) if carried into Execution, do hereby voluntarily and unanimously promise and oblige all and each of us, upon our Word of Honour, not to buy any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, of any Vendue-master, or other Person or Persons whatsoever, that shall be shipped from Great-Britain after the First Day of January next, unless that unconstitutional Law (the STAMP ACT) shall be repealed; excepting such Goods and Merchandizes as shall be approved and allowed of by the Committee of Merchants nominated and appointed for that Purpose, and all lawful Goods coming directly from Ireland, manufactured there.

The above to be binding on us till the First Day of May next, at which Time we purpose another General Meeting, to consider whether the further Continuance of this Obligation be necessary. As Witness our Hands, &c.

The following Gentlemen are appointed to wait on the Retailers of this City, to get the above Agreement generally subscribed to, viz. John Ord, Francis Wade, Joseph Deane, David Dashler, George Bartram, Andrew Doz, George Schlosser, James Hunter, Thomas Paschall, Thomas West, and Valentine Charles."

By Captain Cunningham, from Pensacola, but last from Charlestown, we have Advice, that on the 20th of last Month Mr. Saxby, the Stamp-Master for South-Carolina, arrived there in the Ship that brought the Stamped Papers; that as soon as his Arrival was known, the Populace rose, and he was obliged to take Shelter in the Fort for several Days; that they burnt his Effigies, but upon his sending a Letter, promising not to enforce the Act till further Orders from Home, he was permitted to come to Town; that the Ship lay under the Protection of the Fort, till Captain Fanshaw, in one of his Majesty's Bomb Ketches, then heaving down, was ready to take the Stamps on board; and that a Gentleman imprudently saying he would undertake to distribute the Stamps, the People immediately went to his House, demolished the Windows, and did it considerable other Damage.

By Captain Dyer, from Pensacola, we are informed, that the Albama Indians had destroyed the Fortification at Aberville, erected there by Major Farmar, and had thrown the Guns into the Missisippi; that they took all the Baggage belonging to the Commanding Officer, and every Thing else they could carry off; and that Col. Read, with a Detachment from the 21st and 34th Regiments, was gone to retake Possession of that Post.

Captain Jacobson was arrived at Pensacola, having been 137 Days from New-York, but had put into South-Carolina and Augustine.

By a Vessel in 13 Days from Cape-Fear, we learn, that a Ship was just arrived there from London, said to have the Stamped Paper on board.

Captain Harper from Antigua, on the 2d Instant, to the Southward of Cape Hatteras, spoke a Schooner from New-York for South-Carolina, out eight Days.----Captain Harper left Antigua the 18th of October, when the Stamped Paper was not arrived there.

Captain Greenway, from this Port for Barbados, was spoke with about the 4th of October, to Windward of Antigua, all well.

By a Gentleman from Virginia we learn, that Captain Anderson, from London, was arrived there, with the Stamps for that Colony, and brought with him Mr. Mercer, the Gentleman appointed the Distributor of them; who, on understanding how disagreeable the oppressive Stamp Act was to the People in general, immediately resigned his Commission, and gave, under his Hand, in Writing, that neither he, nor any Deputy for him, should put that Law in Execution.----And we hear all Business will be carried on there as usual, without Stamps.

By a Gentleman lately arrived from Newfoundland we are informed, that on the 4th of September Governor Palliser arrived there, in his Majesty's Ship Guernsey (which he commands) from Chatteau Bay, on the Coast of Labradore, where he met 36 of the Esquimaux Indians according to Appointment, with whom, by the Assistance of some Moravian Preachers, he had several Conferences, and invited them on board his Ship, where they appeared greatly astonished at the Cannon, and other warlike Preparations, which drew their Attention: That afterwards the Governor, with several of his Officers, and some Merchants to the Northward, met them together on Shore, where he made the Indians several Presents, concluded Peace, and opened a Trade with them: That he is to meet more of those Indians next Season, and gives great Encouragement to Merchants to trade with them: That he is particularly careful to prevent Supplies getting into St. Peter's, and had taken several Vessels there, which were condemned: That a Brig from Cadiz had gone in there, but was taken, and would certainly be condemned: That they have four Engineers at St. John's, and it was said one or more Forts were to be built: And that Sir Thomas Adams, in his Majesty's Ship Niger, returned there on the 5th ult. from his Station on the Labradore Coast.

Arrived from this Port. The Captains Clapp and M'Crahan, in London; Captain Harkies, at Bristol; Captain Henderson, at Cork; Capt. Russel, at Antigua; and Capt. Hood, at St. Kitts.

From Virginia. The Captains Archdeacon and Lindsay, at Antigua.

Gravesend, August 30. Passed by, The Virginia, Blackwell, from Virginia.---The Beaufain, Curling, from Carolina.

Sept. 9. The Polly, Mallard, from Piscataqua, and The Friendship, Davidson, from Maryland.

13. The Britannia, Davidson, from Boston.

Deal, Sept. 4. Arrived, and sailed for the River, The Lydia, Scott, from Boston.

*** Dr. SHIPPEN's Course of Lectures on ANATOMY and SURGERY, will be opened this Evening, at Six o'Clock. Those who incline to attend this Course, are desired to apply for Tickets this Afternoon, at the Doctor's House, in Market-street.

§†§ The Gentlemen, whose Papers used to be carried by John Bolton, are hereby informed, that there are six Weeks Papers for most of them lying at the Office, and are requested to send for them; likewise to give Notice, whether another Person is to be appointed in his Stead, or their Business in that Way to be stopt.

For CHARLES-TOWN, in South-Carolina,

The BRIGANTINE
HARRIETTA,
JOHN RICHEY Commander;
Will sail as soon as possible, and has excellent Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or said Master, at the London Coffee-house.

November 11, 1765.

As New-York was the Place of moſt immediate Intercourſe with the Engliſh Miniſtry, a Place of conſiderable Military Force---where the General held his Head Quarters, and where there was a Fort of ſome Strength, before which ſeveral Men of War were ſtationed---all the neighbouring Colonies were anxiouſly concerned for, and obſervant of the Conduct of the People of New-York.---They were the more concerned, becauſe the Gentleman who had without his own Knowledge been appointed Stamp-Maſter, had honourably reſigned, and ſo no public Stir or Commotion had happened among us. Whether or not this remarkable Stillneſs was thought to proceed from Want of Reſentment, or of proper Spirit, it gave Occaſion to the Friends of Liberty to fear that there would not be a ſufficient Oppoſition to the Act, to prevent its taking Place; and it encouraged the haughty Friends to arbitrary Power, to talk in an imperious Strain---to ſpeak contemptibly of our Power and Reſolution, and either in Jeſt or Earneſt, declared *the Act ſhould be executed, that it ſhould be crammed down our Throats*, &c.---It is dangerous even to jeſt upon Matters that lie ſo very cloſe to the Heart.---Whether theſe Reports were true or falſe, I know not;---but many ſuch had been current for ſome Time about Town, and were imputed to ſeveral Perſons, one of whom ſeverely felt the Effects.

On the 23d of October, by Captain Davis, arrived a Parcel of the Stamps, which immediately raiſed a Spirit of general Uneaſineſs in the Town;---they were put under Convoy of a Man of War, landed and depoſited in the Fort. The Governor had very injudiciouſly, for ſome Time before the Arrival of the Stamps, made a great Shew of fortifying the Fort, providing it with Mortars, Guns, Ammunition, and all the Neceſſaries for the regular Attack of an Enemy---and it was given out that he threatened to fire on the Town if the Stamps were moleſted (which greatly exaſperated the People)---Repreſentations againſt theſe Meaſures were made to him; and they were, I believe, diſcontinued, but reſumed again upon the Arrival of the Stamps. From this Time ſeveral Papers appeared ſtuck up in public Places about the Town, threatening every Perſon that ſhould deliver or receive a Stamp.---The Preparations at the Fort were continued with greater Vigour, and the People grew more uneaſy and enflamed. On the 31ſt of October, the Merchants had a Meeting, where they entered into an Obligation that none of them ſhould order any Goods from England till the Stamp Act was repealed, that the Orders already ſent (and not executed) ſhould be countermanded (except Grindſtones, &c. for ſuch Ships as were there belonging to this Place) and that they ſhould accept no Goods on Commiſſions, or aſſiſt in the Sale of any ſent here. This was ſubſcribed by upwards of Two Hundred Merchants. The Shopkeepers alſo obliged themſelves to purchaſe no Goods ſent here contrary to the above Articles, till the Stamp Act was repealed. That Evening a large Company ſuddenly aſſembled, and marched to the Walls of Fort George, and from thence through ſeveral Streets in the City. The Magiſtrates appeared, and endeavoured to diſperſe them, but in vain. After a ſhort Time they ſuddenly diſperſed of themſelves, without doing any Miſchief. It was rumoured about Town, that a much larger Concourſe would aſſemble the next Night, and their Viſit was by ſome expected, while others thought they would meet no more.

November 1, many Letters were ſent and found, and Papers ſtuck up all over the Town, ſome of them in a good Stile, threatening Deſtruction to every Perſon and his Property, who ſhould apply for, deliver out, receive, or uſe a Stamp---or ſhould delay the Execution of any cuſtomary public Buſineſs without them.

About 7 o'Clock in the Evening two Companies appeared, one of them in the Fields, where a moveable Gallows was erected, on which was ſuſpended the Effigy of a Man who had been honoured by his Country with an elevated Station, but whoſe public Conduct (ſuppoſed to aim at the Introduction of arbitrary Power, and eſpecially in his officiouſly endeavouring to enforce the Stamp Act, univerſally held by his Majeſty's faithful and loyal Subjects in America, to be unconſtitutional and oppreſſive) has unhappily drawn upon himſelf the general reſentment of his Country. The figure was made much to reſemble the Perſon it was intended to repreſent; in his hand was a ſtamped Paper, which he ſeemed to court the People to receive;---at his Back hung a Drum, on his Breaſt a Label, ſuppoſed to allude to ſome former Circumſtances of his Life. By his Side hung, with a Boot in his Hand, the grand Deceiver of Mankind, ſeeming to urge him to Perſeverance in the Cauſe of Slavery. While the Multitude gathered round theſe Figures, the other Party, with another Figure, repreſenting the ſame Perſon, ſeated in a Chair, and carried by Men, preceded and attended by a great Number of Lights, paraded through moſt of the public Streets in the City, increaſing as they went, but without doing the leaſt Injury to any Houſe or Perſon. They proceeded in this Order to the Coach-Houſe at the Fort, from whence they took the Lieutenant-Governor's Coach, and fixing the Effigy upon the Top of it, they proceeded with great Rapidity towards the Fields. About the ſame Time the other Party was preparing to move to the Fort with the Gallows, as it ſtood erect on its Frame, and Lanthorns fixed on various Parts of it. When the two Parties met, and every Thing was in order, a general Silence enſued, and Proclamation was made that no Stones ſhould be thrown, no Windows broken, and no Injury offered to any one,---and all this was punctually obſerved. The whole Multitude then returned to the Fort, and though they knew the Guns were charged, and ſaw the Ramparts lined with Soldiers, they intrepidly marched with the Gallows, Coach, &c. up to the very Gate, where they knocked, and demanded Admittance, and if they had not been reſtrained by ſome humane Perſons, who had influence over them, would doubtleſs have taken the Fort, as I hear there were 4 or 500 Seamen, and many others equally intrepid, and acquainted with military Affairs. But as it ſeems no ſuch Extremities were intended, after they had ſhewn many Inſults to the Effigy, they retired from the Fort Gate to the Bowling Green, the Palliſadoes of which they inſtantly tore away, marched with the Gallows, &c. into the Middle of the Green, ſtill under the Muzzles of the Fort Guns) where with the Palliſadoes and Planks of the Fort Fence, and a Chaiſe and two Sleys, taken from the Governor's Coach Houſe, they ſoon reared a large Pile, to which ſetting Fire, it ſoon kindled to a great Flame, and reduced the Coach, Gallows, Man, Devil, and all to Aſhes.

It is probable the Conductors of this Expedition intended the whole Affair ſhould have ended here; but while many of them were attending the Fire, a large Detachment of Volunteers making their Paſſage thro' the other Side of the Palliſadoes, went on another Expedition, and repaired to the Houſe (lately known by the Name of Vaux-Hall) and now in the Occupation of Major James, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.---This Gentleman was one of thoſe who had unfortunately incurred the Reſentment of the Public, by Expreſſions imputed to him. It is ſaid he had taken a Leaſe of the Houſe for three Years, and had obliged himſelf to return it in the like good Order as he received it; it had been lately fitted up in an elegant Manner, and had adjoining a large handſome Garden, ſtored with Neceſſaries and Curioſities,---and had in it ſeveral Summer-houſes; the Houſe was genteelly furniſhed with good Furniture; contained a valuable Library of choice Books, Papers, Accounts, Mathematical Inſtruments, Draughts, rich Clothes, Linen, &c. and a conſiderable Quantity of Wine and other Liquors.------The Multitude burſting open the Doors, proceeded to deſtroy every individual Article the Houſe contained;---the Beds they cut open, and threw the Feathers abroad; broke all the Glaſſes, China, Tables, Chairs, Deſks, Trunks, Cheſts, and making a large Fire at a little Diſtance, threw in every Thing that would burn---drank or deſtroyed all the Liquor---and left not the leaſt Article in the Houſe which they did not entirely deſtroy;---after which they alſo beat to Pieces all the Doors, Saſhes, Window Frames and Partitions in the Houſe, leaving it a mere Shell; alſo deſtroyd the Summer-houſes, and tore up and ſpoiled the Garden. All this Deſtruction was compleated by about Two o' Clock. The imagined Cauſe of Reſentment operated ſo powerfully, that every Act of Devaſtation on the Goods of this unhappy Gentleman was conſidered as a Sacrifice to Liberty.----Many Military Trophies, even the Colours of the Royal Regiment, were taken, and carried off triumphantly.

The Spirit of the People, not only of this City and Colony, but of the neighbouring Colonies, knowing how much depended upon our Behaviour, was highly raiſed; and great Numbers came from the Country, and Parts adjacent, to attend the important Criſis: Some returned Home ſatisfied with our Firmneſs, and determined to maintain their Freedom in their reſpective Places of Reſidence, and aſſiſt us, if their Aſſiſtance ſhould be neceſſary. But many who came from diſtant Parts, choſe to ſtay till our Affairs were ſettled into ſomething of Calmneſs and Security.------We had Notice from all the Country round, that upon the leaſt Requiſition they would come by Thouſands to our Aſſiſtance; every one was anxious to be ſecured againſt the Impoſition of the Stamp Duties.---And they required it of the Magiſtrates, and Men of Influence in Town, in peremptory Terms, that they ſhould inſiſt upon ſome Security againſt that Act, or elſe the Reſentment of thoſe Friends to Liberty, who came to aſſiſt us againſt the Stamp Act, would be as terrible to us as the Act itſelf: Menacing Letters were wrote to the Governor, in caſe he would not deliver up the Stamps, or promiſe not to diſtribute them-----The People grew furious; the Magiſtrates were alarmed,-----they waited on the Governor, as did many other principal Gentlemen; At laſt he delivered and publiſhed in Writing, by the Secretary, "that he would not diſtribute nor meddle with the "Stamps, but reſerve them till the Arrival of Sir Henry "Moore, and deliver them to him."---This did not ſatisfy the People,---they feared ſome Deception, and were hardly reſtrained by the Magiſtrates.---The Governor declared the ſame Thing, and got it atteſted by ſeveral Gentlemen of the Town, and publiſhed in Print.----But ſtill the Populace were diſſatisfied, and declared the Stamps ſhould either be delivered out of the Fort, or they would take them away by Force, which would have been attended probably with much Bloodſhed.---After a great deal of Negociation, it was agreed that Captain Kennedy ſhould be requeſted to take them on board his Majeſty's Ship Coventry,---and if he refuſed, then they ſhould be delivered to the Corporation, upon their Receipt, and Engagement to pay the Value of them, if they were either deſtroyed, or ſent out of the Country.-----Captain Kennedy was waited on, but peremptorily refuſed to take them, for which he gave his Reaſons---and therefore they were, on Tueſday Evening, according to the ſtipulated Terms, delivered to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and were depoſited in the City-Hall, to the general Satisfaction of the People, who have been ſince entirely quiet and peaceable---ſatisfied that none has either Power or Inclination to diſtribute them, or would be hardy enough to apply for, or uſe them, if to be had.

It is expected that, in a few Days, all Sorts of Buſineſs will be carried on in all public Offices as uſual, without Stamps. Your humble Servant, G--------.

P. S. I muſt not omit mentioning one more Circumſtance, which is an alarming one---On Saturday and Sunday Night laſt, while the People were in Commotion, the Cannon on Copſey Battery, and the King's Yard, were all ſpiked up, as were alſo many belonging to the Merchants, in order to prevent any Uſe being made of them for obtaining the Stamps.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IT was with the greateſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction we beheld the true Loyalty that appeared the Firſt of this Inſtant, in the Evening, by the Inhabitants of this City, in Defence of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government;---by ſhewing ſuch a warm as well as timely Zeal for the true Intereſt of the Britiſh Conſtitution; by endeavouring to prevent any Innovations being made on the Rights, Liberties and Properties of his Majeſty's loyal Subjects in North-America:-----For indeed it was the ſame Spirit of laudable Zeal, whereby they have diſtinguiſhed themſelves heretofore (whatever ſome may think) whenever they were called upon to go forth againſt the common Enemy in this Land, which (Thanks be to God) are almoſt all reduced to a Submiſſion to his Majeſty's Government. -----And there appeared no leſs a true Chriſtian Heroiſm in what was done, than an heroic, martial, patriotic Spirit:---For when once the Tree of Liberty is ſapped of its Moiſture, though it be but in one Part of its Root, it is manifeſtly in Danger of gradually withering away, till it will neither yield Shade nor Fruit; nor will the Birds build their Neſts there, nor ſing among the lifeleſs Branches; for we ever look upon it, although all true Religion is ſeated in the human Mind, that yet the Bulwark, by which it is outwardly defended, is the ſame by which we are ſecured in the Poſſeſſion of every other Privilege we enjoy.---So that it is impoſſible to undermine the civil Rights of a Subject, without equally endangering that of his religious.---

It is now no longer to be feared by the other Governments, that New-York will introduce the Stamp Act, as was mentioned by many who were here laſt Week, from almoſt every Government in New-England, being all now fully ſatisfied, and are returning home with Hearts full of Joy.---------- May King George the Third long live, to reign over a free and happy People; be ever bleſſed with a pious, wiſe and faithful Council, and ſee his dear and loyal American Subjects live in Peace and Happineſs, and a good Underſtanding ever be cultivated and maintained between the Inhabitants of this City, and the ſeveral Colonies in New-England, and all flouriſh in Trade and Commerce-------is the united Deſire of a Number now in this City, belonging to the ſeveral Governments in New-England, at whoſe united Requeſt this is ſent for Publication. AMICUS PUBLICO.

Nov. 7.

Yeſterday was held the Market for Home Manufactures, *below the Exchange, when a great Variety of Articles were expoſed to Sale; but the Demand was ſo great, that every Thing was immediately bought up, as all Ranks of People take a laudible Pride in wearing what is made among ourſelves. ----The Market will again be held on the ſame Day-Fortnight, and from theſe Beginnings, we hope ſoon to convince the moſt Incredulous, that we are not ſo deſtitute of either Ingenuity, Materials, or public Spirit, as has been alledged.*

A certain Gentleman, who by his Dreſs is ſuppoſed to be an Officer on board one of his Majeſty's Ships of War, ſeeing the glorious Spirit of Liberty among the People, expreſſed himſelf as follows: "Thoſe who deſire to carry the STAMP ACT "into Execution, ought to ſend to Holland for Eraſmus **; "for 'tis impoſſible for Fleſh and Blood to do it."*

** The Buſt of* Eraſmus, *in full Poſture, made of Copper, is erected on a ſtately Pedeſtal at Rotterdam.*

The following Letter (with another to the ſame Purpoſe) was thrown into the Printer's Door, on Sunday Morning laſt. ------A Paper of like Import was alſo ſet up at the Coffee-Houſe.

Dulce et decorum, pro Patria mori.

Mr. HOLT,

AS you have hitherto proved yourſelf a Friend to Liberty, by publiſhing ſuch Compoſitions as had a Tendency to promote the Cauſe, we are encouraged to hope you will not be deterred from continuing your uſeful Paper, by groundleſs Fears of the deteſtable Stamp Act. However, ſhould you, at this critical Time, ſhut up the Preſs, and baſely deſert us, depend upon it, your Houſe, Perſon and Effects, will be in imminent Danger: We ſhall therefore expect your Paper on Thurſday, as uſual; if not, on Thurſday Evening---take CARE. Signed in the Name, and by Order of a great Number of the freeborn Sons of New-York.

JOHN HAMDEN.

On the Turf, the 2d of November, 1765.

By the HALIFAX PACKET, *Captain* BOULDERSON, *arrived at New-York, in a ſhort Paſſage from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.*

HAGUE, Auguſt 27.

AN expreſs, arrived this morning, has brought an account of the ſudden death of the Emperor of Germany, at Inſpruck: His Imperial Majeſty was ſeized with a fit of an apoplexy, and fell into the arms of his ſon, the King of the Romans, who was ſitting next him.

Civita Vecchia, July 15. The price of grain advances daily, and there is great room to dread a ſecond famine. If the markets of Ancona are not in a condition to furniſh us with corn, we ſhall be obliged to have recourſe to Sicily; but it is doubtful whether the Court of Naples, of whom that of Spain has required a great quantity, will permit the exportation into the Pope's dominions. We are alſo apprehenſive, that the continuation of the rains will occaſion ſome epidemical diſtemper amongſt us.

Naples, Auguſt 6. The King has permitted the inſpectors of proviſions to draw upon the Royal Treaſury for what ſums they may have occaſion for, to fill the public magazines with wheat.

Dantzick, Auguſt 10. We have long thought that the Ruſſian troops, quartered in the neighbourhood of this city, in number about 1800 men, would ſoon return into their own country, but they have not yet made the leaſt preparations for marching. We are the more aſtoniſhed at this, as we cannot penetrate the motive of the court of Peterſbourg, for letting them continue ſo long. Theſe troops are a heavy charge to the inhabitants where they are quartered; and they have committed ſuch exceſſes, that complaint has been made thereof to Prince Dolgorucki, their commander.

Florence, Auguſt 24. By letters from Rome we have notice, that on Monday laſt the Pope was ſeized with a fit, which totally deprived him, for many hours, of his ſenſes; but, by three copious emiſſions of blood, he recovered them, ſo as to receive all the ſacraments of the church with the greateſt reſignation and tranquillity of mind; but though at the departure of the courier that evening, he continued in that ſituation, and had not had any return of his fits, nevertheleſs he was ſuppoſed to be in the moſt imminent danger.

St. Ildephonſo, Auguſt 19. His Catholick Majeſty has received the news of the Princeſs of Parma's being landed at Carthagena the 11th; and ſhe will be here the 25th. The marriage will be performed the ſame day; and in a day or two afterwards the Marquis de Santa Cruz, a Grandee of Spain of the firſt claſs, and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of Aſturias, will be ſent to Paris to notify the marriage.

Warſaw, Auguſt 21. The Negociations carrying on by Colonel de Goltz, Miniſter from the court of Berlin, are not exactly known; but in the mean time, till we can be better informed, it is reported, that he has orders from the King his Maſter, to propoſe a treaty of commerce with Poland. If this news ſhould prove true, and that ſuch a treaty ſhould be concluded, all apprehenſions of a future eſtabliſhing a toll at Marienwerder are at an end.

Vienna, Auguſt 24. The French Gazette, this day publiſhed here, mentioning the death of the late Emperor, Francis I. ſays, among other parts of his character, "That, he was a Prince juſt, benevolent, brave, compaſſionate, affable, and humane. He was adored by his Royal Conſort, and moſt auguſt family, whom he moſt tenderly loved. He deſervedly was ſo, by all who had the honour to ſerve him. He was ſo by the publick, which was dear to him. They lament his loſs moſt ſincerely. His memory will be ever dear to poſterity, and held in everlaſting remembrance; ranked amongſt the beſt of Princes who have ever exiſted; qualities far exceeding the higheſt titles."

It is related, that when on the breaking of a poſt, the ſuburb of Leopoldſtadt was, by the overflowing of the Danube, laid under water, inſomuch that no perſon,

[*For more Intelligence, return to the ſecond Page.*]

November 21, 1765. NUMB. 1926.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the VOTES *of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay,

MARTIS, 29 Die OCTOBRIS, *A. D.* 1765.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES.

ACCORDING to the Order of the Day, there being a very full Houſe, the following Draft, which had been laid on the Table, was *particularly* conſidered, and thereupon *Voted*.

Whereas the juſt Rights of His Majeſty's Subjects of this Province, derived to them from the *Britiſh Conſtitution*, as well as the *Royal Charter*, have been lately drawn into Queſtion: In order to aſcertain the ſame, this Houſe do UNANIMOUSLY come into the following Reſolves.

1. *Reſolved*, That there are certain eſſential Rights of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution of Government, which are founded in the Law of God and Nature, and are the common Rights of Mankind.----Therefore,

2. *Reſolved*, That the Inhabitants of this Province are *unalienably* entitled to thoſe eſſential Rights in common with all Men: And that no Law of Society can, conſiſtent with the Law of God and Nature, diveſt them of thoſe Rights.

3. *Reſolved*, That no Man can juſtly take the Property of another without his Conſent: And that upon this original Principle the Right of Repreſentation in the ſame Body, which exerciſes the Power of making Laws for levying Taxes, which is one of the main Pillars of the Britiſh Conſtitution, is evidently founded.

4. *Reſolved*, That this *inherent* Right, together with all other eſſential Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, of the People of *Great-Britain*, have been fully confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*, and by former and later Acts of Parliament.

5. *Reſolved*, That His Majeſty's Subjects in *America* are, in Reaſon and common Senſe, entitled to the ſame Extent of Liberty, with his Majeſty's Subjects in *Britain*.

6. *Reſolved*, That by the Declaration of the Royal Charter of this Province, the Inhabitants are entitled to all the Rights, Liberties, and Immunities of free and natural Subjects of *Great-Britain*, to all Intents, Purpoſes and Conſtructions whatever.

7. *Reſolved*, That the Inhabitants of this Province appear to be entitled to all the Rights aforementioned, by an Act of Parliament 13th of GEO. 2d.

8. *Reſolved*, That thoſe Rights do belong to the Inhabitants of this Province, upon Principles of *common Juſtice*; their Anceſtors having ſettled this Country at their *ſole Expence*; and *their* Poſterity having conſtantly approved themſelves moſt loyal and faithful Subjects of *Great-Britain*.

9. *Reſolved*, That every Individual in the Colonies, is as advantageous to *Great-Britain*, as if he were in *Great-Britain*, and held to pay his full Proportion of Taxes there: And as the Inhabitants of this Province pay their full Proportion of Taxes, for the Support of His Majeſty's Government *here*, it is unreaſonable for them to be called upon, to pay any Part of the Charges of the Government *there*.

10. *Reſolved*, That the Inhabitants of this Province are not, and never have been, repreſented in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*: And that ſuch a Repreſentation *there*, as the Subjects in *Britain* do actually and rightfully enjoy, is *impracticable* for the Subjects *in America*:---And further, That, in the Opinion of this Houſe, the ſeveral ſubordinate Powers of Legiſlation in *America*, were conſtituted upon the Apprehenſions of this *Impracticability*.

11. *Reſolved*, That the *only* Method, whereby the conſtitutional Rights of the Subjects of this Province can be ſecure, conſiſtent with a Subordination to the ſupreme Power of *Great-Britain*, is by the continued Exerciſe of ſuch Powers of Government as are granted in the Royal Charter, and a firm Adherence to the Privileges of the ſame.

12. *Reſolved*, as a juſt Concluſion from ſome of the foregoing Reſolves, That all Acts made by any Power whatever, other than the General Aſſembly of this Province, impoſing Taxes on the Inhabitants, are Infringements of our *inherent* and *unalienable* Rights as *Men* and *Britiſh Subjects*; and render void the moſt valuable Declarations of our *Charter*.

13. *Reſolved*, That the Extenſion of the Powers of the Court of Admiralty within this Province, is a moſt violent Infraction of the Right of Trials by Juries.---A Right which this Houſe, upon the Principles of their *Britiſh Anceſtors*, hold moſt dear and ſacred, it being the only Security of the Lives, Liberties and Properties of his Majeſty's Subjects here.

14. *Reſolved*, That this Houſe owe the ſtricteſt Allegiance to His Moſt Sacred Majeſty King GEORGE the Third: That they have the greateſt Veneration for the Parliament: And that they will, after the Example of *all* their Predeceſſors, from the Settlement of this Country, exert themſelves to their utmoſt in ſupporting His Majeſty's Authority in the Province,---in promoting the true Happineſs of His Subjects, and in enlarging the Extent of His Dominion.

Ordered, That all the foregoing Reſolves be kept in the Records of this Houſe; that a juſt Senſe of Liberty, and the firm Sentiments of Loyalty, may be tranſmitted to Poſterity.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 1.

In conſequence of a report which for ſome time paſt prevailed in the country, that Mr. Meſſerve, notwithſtanding his late *verbal* reſignation, determined to execute his deteſtable office; and that ſome of the merchants here intended to make uſe of the ſtamped Paper, for clearing out their veſſels, &c.----Yeſterday morning the people in the neighbouring towns began to aſſemble: In the afternoon about 400 reſolute men, well equiped, were collected on the plains (about 2 miles from this town) and large numbers were on their march from diſtant places to join them at their appointed rendezvous.---Their purpoſe was to demand of Mr. Meſſerve a more explicit reſignation, &c.---The news being brought to town, his Majeſty's Council immediately met, and, after ſome conſultation, rode in a body up to the Plains, having taken Mr. Meſſerve and a number of merchants with them.----Here a ſolemn oath was taken by Mr. Meſſerve (being adminiſtered by Judge Warner, a member of Council) that he would *never*, directly or indirectly, execute the office of *Diſtributor of Stamps*, in this province. This oath, taken in the moſt ſolemn manner, in the midſt of ſo large a number of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, who ſtood all the time with their hats in their hands, and the repeated aſſurances from the Council, that the bale of ſtamped paper ſhould not be opened, and from the Merchants, that they would never uſe them on any account, diſarmed the populace of all their reſentment;---and after being plentifully refreſhed at the expence of the Council from the neighbouring Inn, they all returned highly ſatisfied to their reſpective homes, the ſame evening, in peace and good order.

The ſtamped Papers ſent for the Uſe of this Province are lodged in the Fort at Newcaſtle, where they are to remain as a dead inactive Lump of Matter, till they are ſent back to their native Country.

Nov. 4. Friday laſt being the firſt of November, the Day on which the fatal and never to-be-forgotten Stamp-Act was *intended* to take Place, the Morning began with tolling all the Bells in this Town, and at Newcaſtle, Greenland, Kittery, &c. the Colours on board the Shipping in the Harbour were hoiſted half maſt, and Notice given to the Friends of *Liberty* to attend her Funeral, which was to be at 3 o'Clock, P. M. a Coffin having been previouſly prepared, and neatly ornamented, on the Lid of which was wrote LIBERTY, aged 145, STAMPED, computing from the Æra of our Foreſathers landing at Plymouth from England,----and having with the greateſt Difficulty procured a Stamp-Act, re-printed at Boſton (no Original having ever been ſeen in this Province) the ſame was carried to the Grave by a Perſon who preceded the Corpſe.----The Proceſſion began from the State-Houſe, attended by a great Concourſe of People of all Ranks, with 2 unbraced Drums, and after marching through the principal Streets, it paſſed the Parade, on which Minute Guns were fired, and continued till the Corpſe arrived at the Place of Interment, which was about half a Mile out of Town, when after much Sorrow expreſſed for our *expired Liberty*, a Funeral *Oration* was pronounced, greatly in Favour of the Deceaſed, which was hardly ended before the Corpſe was taken up, it having been perceived that ſome Remains of Life were left, at which the Inſcription was immediately altered, and then appeard to be *Liberty Revived*---and the Stamp-Act was thrown into the Grave, and buried,---at which the Bells immediately altered their melancholy to a more joyful Sound, and the greateſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction were diffuſed into every Countenance. The whole was conducted with the utmoſt Decency, and in the Evening a Number of Gentlemen aſſembled at the King's Arms Tavern, where ſeveral Healths, adapted to the Occaſion, were drank, ſuch as *LIBERTY, PROPERTY*, &c. &c.

NEW-HAVEN, November 1.

This Morning three Bells, which are all near Neighbours, began to toll here; and ſtill continue tolling and ſaluting each other at ſuitable Intervals. They ſeem to ſpeak the Word *No---vem---ber*, in the moſt melancholy Tone imaginable. They had alſo a Funeral Ceremony at Hartford.

BOSTON, *November 7.*

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES.

On a Motion made, and ſeconded by divers Members, RESOLVED, That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to the Committee who were appointed to meet the ſeveral Committees from the Houſes of Repreſentatives and Burgeſſes in the ſeveral Colonies on this Continent, to conſult together on the preſent Circumſtances of the Colonies, and the Difficulties to which they are and muſt be reduced by the Operation of the late Acts of Parliament, for levying Duties and Taxes on the Colonies; and to conſider of a general and humble Addreſs to His Majeſty and Parliament, to implore Relief---for their very judicious and faithful Diſcharge of ſaid Truſt.

The Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, on Tueſday laſt, made Choice of DENNIS DE BERDT, Eſq; of the City of London, Merchant, to be a ſpecial Agent.

We hear the Inſtructions given to the Repreſentatives of the ſeveral Towns within this Province, are to be inſerted in the Journal of the Houſe.

We hear from Nova-Scotia, that a Quantity of Stamped Papers and Parchments being ſent by the Diſtributor of Stamps at Halifax, to a Deputy at Liverpool, the People hearing thereof, obliged the Deputy to ſurrender them up, which they put in a Bundle, and burnt.

The Stamp Paper which was deſigned for this Province, and lodged at Caſtle-William, ſtill remains at that Place; and we hear the Inhabitants of this and the other Governments, are determined not to uſe any Stamps.

It has long been the Cuſtom in this Town, on the Fifth of November, for Numbers of Perſons to exhibit on Stages ſome Pageantry, denoting their Abhorrence of Popery, and the horrid Plot which was to have been executed on that Day in the Year 1605; *theſe Shews of late Years have been continued in the Evening, and we have often ſeen the bad Effects attending them at ſuch a Time; the Servants and Negroes would diſguiſe themſelves, and being armed with Clubs, would engage each other with great Violence, whereby many came off badly wounded; in ſhort, they carried it to ſuch Lengths, that two Parties were created in the Town, under the Appellation of North-End and South-End: But the Diſorders that had been committed from Time to Time, induced ſeveral Gentlemen to try a Reconciliation between the two Parties; accordingly the Chiefs met on the Firſt of this Inſtant, and conducted that Affair in a very orderly Manner; in the Evening the Commander of the South entered into a Treaty with the Commander of the North, and after making ſeveral Overtures they reciprocally engaged on a Union, and the former Diſtinctions to ſubſide; at the ſame Time the Chiefs, with their Aſſiſtants, engaged upon their Honour no Miſchief ſhould ariſe by their Means, and that they would prevent any Diſorders, on the 5th.---When the Day arrived the Morning was all Quietneſs;---about Noon the Pageantry, repreſenting the Pope, Devil, and ſeveral other Effigies, ſignifying Tyranny, Oppreſſion, Slavery, &c. were brought on Stages from the North and South, and met in King-ſtreet, where the Union was eſtabliſhed in a very ceremonial Manner, and having given three Huzzas, they interchanged Ground, the South marched to the North, and the North to the South, parading through the Streets until they again met near the Court-Houſe: The whole then proceeded to the Tree of Liberty, under the Shadow of which they refreſhed themſelves for a while, and then retreated to the Northward, agreeable to their Plan;---they reached Copp's Hill before 6 o'Clock, where they halted, and having kindled a Fire, the whole Pageantry was committed to the Flames, and conſumed: This being finiſhed, every Perſon was requeſted to retire to their reſpective Homes.---It muſt be noticed, to the Honour of all thoſe concerned in this Buſineſs, that every Thing was conducted in a moſt regular Manner, and ſuch Order obſerved as could hardly be expected among a Concourſe of ſeveral Thouſand People---all ſeemed to be joined; agreeable to their principal Motto, Lovely Unity---The Leaders, Mr. M'Intoſh from the South, and Mr. Swift from the North, appeared in Military Habits, with ſmall Canes reſting on their Left Arms, having Muſick in Front and Flank; their Aſſiſtants appeared alſo diſtinguiſhed with ſmall Reeds, then the reſpective Corps followed, among whom were a great Number of Perſons in Rank: Theſe with the Spectators filled the Streets; not a Club was ſeen among the whole, nor was any Negroe allowed to approach near the Stages;---after the Conflagration the Populace retired, and the Town remained the whole Night in better Order than it had ever been on this Occaſion.---Many Gentlemen ſeeing the Affair ſo well conducted, contributed to make up a handſome Purſe to entertain thoſe that carried it on.---This Union, and one other more extenſive, may be looked upon as the (perhaps the only) happy Effects ariſing from the S---p A-t*

On the fatal Firſt of November, 1765, was publiſhed, a caricatura Print, repreſenting the deplorable State of America, and under what Influence her Ruin is attempted.---At the Top is a Figure repreſenting France, holding in one Hand a Purſe of Money to a Comet, marked with a Jack-Boot, and out of her Mouth a Label, by which we find ſhe actuates the Star to ſhed its baneful Influence on Britannia; who preſents a Box to America, telling her it is the St---p A--t; but on it is wrote *Pandora's Box* (which, according to the Poets, was filled with all Kinds of Calamities.) America, who is in deep Diſtreſs, calls out to Minerva to ſecure her, *for ſhe abhors it as Death!* Minerva (i. e. Wiſdom) forbids her taking it, and points to Liberty, who is expiring at the Feet of America, with a Label proper to his Extremity. Cloſe by is a fair Tree, inſcribed to Liberty; at whoſe Root grows a Thiſtle, from under it creeps a Viper, and inflixes its Sting in the Side of Liberty.---Mercury (who ſignifies Commerce) reluctantly leaves America, as is expreſſed by the Label.---Boreas, near the Comet, blows a violent Guſt full upon the Tree of Liberty; againſt which Loyalty leans, and expreſſes her Fear of loſing her Support.---Behind, a Number of Ships, haul'd up, and to be ſold; a Croud of Sailors diſmiſſed, with Labels proper to them. On the other Side a Gallows, with this Inſcription, *Fit Entertainment for St----p M---n*: A Number of theſe Gentlemen, with Labels expreſſing various Sentiments on the Occaſion. At the Bottom is a Coat of Arms, proper for the St----p M---n.

WILLIAMSBURGH, October 31.

This week arrived in York river the ſhip Leeds, Capt. Anderſon, in 9 weeks from London, on board of which came paſſenger George Mercer, Eſq; Chief Diſtributor of Stamps for this colony. Yeſterday in the evening he arrived in this city, and upon his walking up ſtreet as far as the Capitol, in his way to the Governor's, was accoſted by a concourſe of Gentlemen aſſembled from all parts of the colony, the General Court ſitting at this time. They inſiſted he ſhould immediately ſatisfy the company (which conſtantly increaſed) whether he intended to act as a Commiſſioner under the Stamp Act: Mr. Mercer told them, that any anſwer to ſo important a queſtion that he ſhould make, under ſuch circumſtances, would be attributed to fear; though he believed none of his countrymen, as he had never injured them, could have any deſign againſt his perſon; inſiſted that he ought to be allowed to wait on the Governor and Council, and to receive a true information of the ſentiments of the colony, (whoſe benefit and proſperity he had as much at heart as any man in it) and that he would, for the ſatisfaction of the company then aſſembled, give them his anſwer on Friday at ten o'clock. This ſeemed to ſatisfy them, and they attended him up as far as the Coffee Houſe, where the Governor, moſt of the Council, and a great number of Gentlemen were aſſembled; but ſoon after many more

[*For the Remainder, ſee the fourth Page.*]

Conſtantinople, Aug. 1. The Kan of the Tartars was confirmed in his dignity by the Grand Signior the 20th of laſt month, which day he had his audience of leave of his Highneſs, who made him a preſent of a robe, ornamented with a ſable fur, a ſabre, two aigrettes of diamonds, a quiver, enriched with jewels, and ſixty purſes full of gold; he had already received fifty on his arrival in this capital. It is imagined he will depart this week.

LONDON.

Aug. 22. A very extraordinary circumſtance, we are told, lately happened at a borough towards the weſtward of the kingdom.---One of the repreſentatives having vacated his ſeat, by accepting a place, a gentleman of very large fortune went down, and offered the corporation two thouſand guineas to be elected in his ſtead: But the Mayor and his brethren, ſo far from accepting the money, deſired him inſtantly to ſet about his buſineſs, for if the populace once got a ſcent of the inſult which he had offered them, they could not anſwer that he would return as ſafe from the town as he entered it.

Aug. 24. A few days ſince a Gentleman and Lady went into a church in this metropolis, in order to be married; but when the Miniſter came to that part of the ceremony, where the Bridegroom is to repeat the words, "With my body I thee worſhip;" he ſaid, "Sir, I am a Diſſenter, and will not repeat theſe words." To which the Clergyman replied, "Sir, I am a Churchman, and will not omit them:" "Your Servant, Sir," and "Your Servant, Sir," ended the debate, and the parties returned home unmarried.

Aug. 29. Very large orders from Spain are come over, for the purchaſe of corn, ſo great a ſcarcity of which has not been known there for many years.

We are informed that a Captain General, and a Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, will very ſoon be appointed, who is to reſide upon the ſpot; and, it is ſaid his appointment will be made equal to that of the Governor of Jamaica.

This morning the Commiſſioners of Ordnance contracted for 1500 tons of ſhipping, to carry over various kinds of military ſtores for his Majeſty's garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca. A company of the artillery, and ſome independent companies of foot, are to embark in the above.

Aug. 31. They write from Scotland, that the Rev. Mr. Dingwall, an eminent mathematician, has lately invented a ſett of aſtronomical tables, calculated for diſcovering the variation of the compaſs in any latitude, without having recourſe to the old method of obſerving either by azimuth or amplitude.

Letters from Liſbon adviſe, that the hitherto unlimited power of the tribunals of Inquiſition at Goa and the Brazils, has been lately curtailed, but not totally ſuppreſſed, as has been aſſerted.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Auguſt 8.

"The Sieur de Stankiewitz, who arrived here lately from Conſtantinople, has brought the agreeable news, that the Poliſh affairs have changed greatly for the better, ſince the depoſal of the late Vizir: The Grand Signior's Mufti are men of great prudence, and very pacifick, of which the court of Vienna will avail itſelf, by ſettling a ſuſpenſion of arms with the Ottoman Porte, which, it is ſaid, is already far advanced. The ſeveral rebellions and inſurrections which have lately happened in Aſia, will very probably bring about a general peace between the Chriſtians and Turks."

They write from Berlin, that ſoon after his Pruſſian Majeſty's return from Sileſia, Lieutenant General de Goltz will be ſent to Warſaw, in order to accommodate all differences relating to the toll at Marienwerder, and alſo touching ſome religious grievances of the diſſenters.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the Grand Duke her ſon, aſſiſted on the 18th of laſt month, at the firſt publick aſſembly of the Academy of Arts eſtabliſhed at Peterſburgh, and the Grand Duke was that day nominated one of the Members of the ſaid Academy.

Letters from Smyrna take notice, that the great heats of the weather, which might be thought to increaſe the plague, are the occaſion of its abating every day.

They write from Amſterdam of the 23d inſt. that the Dutch have advanced the whole ſum of money which the French Eaſt India Company wanted, at lucrative intereſt.

Yeſterday evening there was a grand meeting of the Nobility and Gentry at Cumberland-houſe, Groſvenor-ſquare, at which were preſent the Dukes of Newcaſtle and Grafton, Mr. Secretary Conway, and moſt of the illuſtrious perſonages who compoſe the preſent Miniſtry.

We hear that a parliamentary aid will be granted next ſeſſion of Parliament, for the relief of the unfortunate ſufferers by the late dreadful fire at Montreal.

Yeſterday a grand Board of Admiralty was held at Whitehall, on affairs of importance.

We hear that the Outs are going to eſtabliſh a club, in imitation of the fortunate Ins, where they are to dine every day, for the good of their country.

An embargo is expected ſoon to be laid on all outward bound corn-ſhips from the port of London.

It is ſaid that the plan will be adopted, of ſending out a conſiderable number of foreign emigrants, to extend the ſettlement which Captain Williams, of the Artillery (with two companies of foot, their wives and children) is gone over to eſtabliſh on the coaſt of Labradore, in the gulph of St. Lawrence; that part of the country having been repreſented as exceeding rich in valuable furrs, a fine fiſhery, and many good harbours.

Sept. 3. We hear from Godmancheſter, that on Tueſday laſt as a young fellow of that place was uttering the moſt horrid imprecations on ſome trivial occaſion, he ſuddenly dropt down ſeemingly dead, and continued ſpeechleſs for ſome time. By the fall he fractured his ſkull ſo terribly, that there are little hopes of his recovery.

The brig Endeavour, Captain Brookbank, with ſlaves for the Weſt-Indies, who came out of the river Senegal, with the ſloop Maryborough, Captain Moreton, is arrived at Liverpool, who brings account of Cidy Hamet having declared war againſt the Engliſh, and their Black Traders; two ſmall veſſels belonging to London were cut off by the Moors, and 28 of their crew killed. Pydore town was evacuated, and all the Inhabitants, being upwards of 500 in number, left their houſes, corn ſtanding ready to cut, and other effects. The ſloop came down the river, and brought off 150 of the inhabitants, through a perpetual fire of ſmall arms, 18 leagues, from the Moors. It is ſaid, that the truce being broke, was occaſioned by ſome of the London traders not performing their contracts.

Joſeph Benedict Auguſtus (the eldeſt ſon of the deceaſed Emperor) who was crowned King of the Romans April 3, 1764, is in the 25th year of his age. He was married on the 15th of January laſt, to the Princeſs Joſephina Antonia, ſiſter to the Elector of Bavaria.

It is ſaid the caudle given at a late public groaning at the Weſt end of the town, was but luke-warm, owing to ſome expreſſions, which were thought to be a little overheated, in the compliments paid.

They write from Warſaw, that the King their Sovereign, in imitation of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, is going to take off certain heavy impoſts laid upon the Jews reſiding in Poland, the kingdom having experienced a ſurprizing ſcarcity of money ſince the late evacuations of this trading people to Peterſburgh and the North.

Nothing can be a greater proof of his Pruſſian Majeſty's good intentions towards the diſtreſſed Proteſtants in Poland, than his political ſyſtem of acting with that Republic. He uſed his intereſt to get the preſent King elected to the throne; and afterwards, to ballance the ſevere edict of the Senate againſt the Diſſenters, he levied a toll on all goods from that kingdom, that came paſt his fortreſs of Marienwerder: This had ſo good an effect, that the decree has never been put in execution againſt them; on which that Monarch, *pro tempore*, gave orders for laying aſide levying the toll; and now ſends an able Miniſter, General de Goltz, to Warſaw, to accommodate all differences relating to the toll, and alſo the religious grievances of the diſſenters; which, with other powerful interpoſitions in their Favour, it is hoped, will have the deſired effect.

Letters from Brandenbourg of the 24th ult. aſſert, that the inhabitants of that Electorate had received orders to ſend all their plate to the Bank at Berlin, to have it ſtamped, for which they are to pay a ſmall ſum.

Mr. Gordon, appointed Miniſter to Copenhagen, will ſpeedily ſet out for that Court, and it is ſaid, that he will be charged with the renewal of certain antient treaties of commerce between the two crowns.

Sept. 5. By letters received yeſterday from Spain, there is an account, that Le Venture, a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip, was arrived in the bay of Cadiz from the South Sea, with upwards of 3,000,000 of dollars, and other valuable merchandize, on board; the particulars not mentioned.

Yeſterday there was a ſplendid levee at St. James's, when his Majeſty received the compliments of the Nobility, &c. on his recovery from his late indiſpoſition.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Conway gave a grand entertainment to all the foreign miniſters at his houſe in Warwick-ſtreet.

The late Emperor of Germany had by the Empreſs Maria Thereſa, Queen of Hungary, thirteen children, five ſons, and eight daughters, of whom four ſons and ſeven daughters are now living. As by a late ſettlement of the Emperor, the dukedoms of Tuſcany and Florence were alienated to the Archduke Leopold, ſecond ſon of their Imperial Majeſties, and Governor of the Milaneſe, who was lately married at Inſpruck to the Infanta of Spain; politicians are impatient to know, how far the preſent Emperor Joſeph will conform to and guarantee ſuch ſettlement, which creates another independent power in Italy.

The new watch made for his Majeſty by Mr. Arnold, ſhews the time to a 300th part of a minute, winds up by one puſh of the pendant, and continues going during that time; all the holes in the watch are jewelled, and it is allowed by judges to be the compleateſt piece of workmanſhip in this kingdom.

Letters from Warſaw mention, that ſymptoms of the plague had begun to appear on the frontiers of the Ukraine, which had obliged the court of Ruſſia to take the neceſſary ſteps, by ordering a chain of troops to prevent a communication.

We are well informed, that what has been mentioned in ſome foreign gazettes, of a deſign to introduce a land-tax in Ireland, on the arrival of the new Lord Lieutenant, is without any foundation.

This morning the tranſports in the river began to take on board a quantity of military and ordnance ſtores for Port-Mahon and Gibraltar.

Sept. 7. Letters from Spain, by yeſterday's French mail, adviſe, that two regiſter ſhips, the N. S. de los Dolores, with 2,281,198 dollars, and the N. S. del Buen Conſego, with 1,744,158 dollars, beſides very valuable cargoes of merchandize, were arrived from the South Sea.

Some few days ſince, an old woman, who had purchaſed, about ſix months ago, an annuity for her own life, being extremely ill, and told that it was impoſſible ſhe ſhould recover, inſiſted upon getting up, being dreſſed, and carried in a chair to the perſon of whom ſhe had purchaſed her annuity, in order (as ſhe ſaid) to reprimand him for *defrauding* her, by making ſuch an *unreaſonable* bargain with her, and to inſiſt on his *refunding* ſome part of the purchaſe-money back again. This ſhe abſolutely put into execution; but not being able to bring the party to reaſon, or even to liſten to her propoſals, it threw the enraged annuitant into ſuch a paſſion, that ſhe expired a few moments after her return home.

Sept. 14. The laſt letters from Stockholm ſay, that diſputes ran very high in the Dyet, and it was feared for ſome days would have come to extremities between two perſons of reſpectable rank.

It is ſaid that Lord Frederick Campbell, ſome time ago, reſigned the Privy Seal of Scotland.

We hear that the Hon. Col. Worge will again be appointed Governor of Senegal, and that a body of forces will be ſent over with him, for the future protection of the trade in thoſe parts.

Thurſday laſt, when the Gentlemen met at the Board of Longitude, they agreed Mr. Harriſon had explained his Time-keeper to their ſatisfaction; and, we hear, Mr. Harriſon has been offered a thouſand pounds a piece for four of thoſe ingenious inſtruments, which are ſuppoſed to be for ſome foreign Potentates.

Private letters from Paris mention, that two extraordinary councils have lately been held on the ſubject of ſome diſpatches received from Count Marbeuf, Commander of the French auxiliary troops in Corſica.

Sept. 17. In the towns and villages through which Lord Temple lately paſſed, in his tour into Worceſterſhire, Shropſhire, Cheſhire, &c. he was met by the principal Inhabitants, who paid him the higheſt compliments of eſteem and veneration; and, in the warmeſt terms, teſtified their ſincere approbation of his truly patriotic conduct. The country people aſſembled in great numbers to meet him upon the roads. In every place the bells were rung; and every demonſtration of joy and applauſe was ſhewn, which a grateful people could poſſibly expreſs.

'Tis confidently aſſerted, that propoſals have been made to a certain illuſtrious Exile in foreign parts, from ſome great men on this ſide of the water, that his outlawry ſhall be taken off, on condition he never employs his pen for the future in political or miniſterial affairs, which propoſition he nobly rejected, declaring that while he ſurvives, his writings ſhall always be dedicated to the ſervice of Liberty and his Country.

Yeſterday in the afternoon her Majeſty, with the three young Princes, came from the Queen's palace to St. James's, where they dined, and lay laſt night; and this day her Majeſty will appear in the drawing room.

Sept. 19. Yeſterday the Hon. Charles Yorke, Eſq; took the oaths on being appointed his Majeſty's Attorney General, at the Lord Chancellor's houſe.

The ſame day the Lord Chancellor was at court, to congratulate his Majeſty on the ſafe delivery of the Queen; and alſo the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick on their arrival in England.

Edinburgh, Sept. 2. In a town at ſome diſtance from this city, a few days ago, a man who had been many years married, it ſhould appear, had conceived ſome diſlike to his wife, and had planned the deſign of getting rid of her. The method he took was uncommon: While aſleep he put a nooſe over her neck, and pulled her up to the ceiling, where he kept her hanging ſo long a time, that he made no doubt of her death. He then put her into the bed where ſhe had been before, left her, and went to alarm the neighbourhood with the ſtory of his wife's being in a fit, and expiring. The neighbours came to his aſſiſtance; but, to his amazement and mortification, in place of finding his wife dead, he found her alive, and able to tell diſtinctly to all around, the ſtory of his wickedneſs. The man was committed to priſon.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE, of November 1, 1765.

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives, of His Majeſty's Colony of *Connecticut*, in *New England*, in General Court aſſembled, taking into their ſerious Conſideration that an Act, of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, has been lately paſſed, for granting and applying certain Stamp-Duties, *&c.* in the *Britiſh* Colonies and Plantations in *America*, find ourſelves diſtreſſed with the moſt alarming Apprehenſions, when we obſerve that grand Aſſiſtature to entertain Sentiments ſo different from ours reſpecting what we ever reckoned amongſt our moſt important and eſſential Rights as *Engliſhmen*.

The Conſtitution of the *Britiſh* Government, we eſteem the happieſt in the World; founded on Maxims of conſummate Wiſdom, and, in the beſt Manner, calculated to ſecure the Prerogatives of the Crown, while it maintains the juſt Rights and Liberties of the Subject. By Virtue of which Conſtitution, and the Royal Grant and Charter of his Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, the Inhabitants of this Colony have enjoyed great and ineſtimable Liberties and Privileges, of a civil and religious Nature, for more than a Century paſt; and more eſpecially under the auſpicious Government of the illuſtrious houſe of *Hanover*. That royal Houſe have ever held ſacred and inviolable thoſe Rights and Privileges of their loyal Subjects in this Colony, derived to them as aforeſaid; in Return for which, the Princes of that exalted Line, have ever had from this People, their ardent Deſires of all Happineſs to their Perſons, and Glory to their Empire.

Inſpired with the warmeſt Sentiments of affectionate Loyalty and Duty, the Coloniſts ever have been ready to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes to the Service of their King and Country; and believing that his Majeſty's Intereſt, in this Colony, cannot be more firmly eſtabliſhed and perfectly ſecured, nor the Happineſs of the *Britiſh* Nation more effectually promoted by us, than in our full Poſſeſſion, and continued Enjoyment of the Rights and Privileges of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, which we have not forfeited, but ought to hold, as *Engliſhmen*; and which are, if poſſible, rendered more ſacred and indefeaſible by the royal Grant and Charter aforeſaid, which we conceive to ſtand upon the ſame Baſis with the grand Charters and Fountains of *Engliſh* Liberty; and as the aforeſaid Act tends, as we conceive, to deprive us of the moſt intereſting, important and eſſential of thoſe Rights which we hold moſt dear, and cannot (on any poſſible Conſideration) be induced willingly to part with; we are therefore filled with the moſt ſenſible Grief and Concern, and think it a Duty we owe to His Majeſty, to the Nation, to ourſelves, and to Poſterity, to expreſs and declare the Senſe we have reſpecting the Rights and Privileges which we may juſtly claim, and humbly hope to enjoy, under his Majeſty's gracious Protection and Government, and do therefore declare and make it known in the following Declarations and Reſolves.

1. In the firſt Place, we do moſt expreſly declare, recognize and acknowledge His Majeſty, King GEORGE the Third, to be lawful and rightful King of *Great-Britain*, and all other the Dominions and Countries thereto belonging; and that it is the indiſpenſible Duty of the People of this Colony (as being part of his Majeſty's Dominions) always to bear faithful and true Allegiance to His Majeſty; and him to defend, to the utmoſt of their Power, againſt all Attempts againſt his Perſon, Crown and Dignity.

2. That this Colony, or the greateſt part thereof, was purchaſed and obtained, for great and valuable Conſiderations, and ſome other Part thereof gained by Conqueſt, with much Difficulty, and at the only Endeavour, Expence and Charges of our Forefathers: And that thereby conſiderable Addition was made to his Majeſty's Dominions and Intereſts. And that, in Conſideration of ſuch Purchaſe, *&c.* as aforeſaid, His Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, in the 14th Year of his Reign, did, for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain, declare and grant unto the Governor and Company of this Colony, and their Succeſſors, That all and every of the Subjects of him, his Heirs or Succeſſors, which ſhould go to inhabit within the ſaid Colony, and every of their Children which ſhould be born there, or on the Sea in going thither, or returning from thence, ſhould have and enjoy all Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects within any of the Dominions of the ſaid King, his Heirs or Succeſſors, to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes whatſoever, as if they and every of them were born within in the Realm of *England*.

3. That the free, natural Subjects of *Great-Britain* born within the Realm of *England*, have a Property in their own Eſtates, and are to be taxed only by their own Conſent, given in Perſon, or by their Repreſentatives; and are not to be diſſeized of their Liberties or free Cuſtoms, ſentenced or condemned, but by lawful Judgment of their Peers. And that the ſaid Rights and Immunities were granted to and conferred on the Inhabitants of this Colony by the royal Grant and Charter aforeſaid; and therefore are their Rights, to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes whatſoever.

4. That the Conſent of the Inhabitants of this Colony was not given to the ſaid Act of Parliament perſonally, or by Repreſentation, actual or virtual, in any Senſe or Degree that at all comports with the true Intendment, Spirit, or equitable Conſtruction of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution.

5. That His Majeſty's leige Subjects of this Colony have enjoyed the Right and Privilege of being governed

Best possible image.

by their General Assembly, in the Article of Taxing and internal Police, agreeable to the Powers and Privileges granted and contained in the royal Charter aforesaid, for more than a Century past; and that the same have never been forfeited, or any Way yielded up, but have been constantly recognized by the King and Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

6. That in the Opinion of this House, an Act for raising Money by Duties or Taxes, differs from other Acts of Legislation, in that it is always considered as a free Gift of the People, made by their legal and elected Representatives. And that we cannot conceive that the People of *Great-Britain*, or their Representatives, have Right to dispose of our Property.

7. That the only legal Representatives of the Inhabitants of this Colony, are the Persons they elect to serve as Members of the General Assembly thereof.

8. That the vesting an Authority in the Courts of Admiralty (as in said Act is provided) to judge and determine in Suits relating to the Duties and Forfeitures contained in said Act, and other Matters foreign to their accustomed and established Jurisdiction, is, in the Opinion of this House, highly dangerous to the Liberties of His Majesty's *American* Subjects, contrary to the Great Charter of *English* Liberty, and destructive of one of their most darling Rights,---that of Trial by Juries; which is justly esteemed one chief Excellence of the *British* Constitution, and principal Bulwark of *English* Liberty.

9. That it is the Opinion of this House, that the said Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, *&c.* as aforesaid, is unprecedented and unconstitutional.

10. That whenever His Majesty's Service shall require the Aid of the Inhabitants of this Colony, the same fixed Principles of Loyalty, as well as Self Preservation (which have hitherto induced us fully to comply with His Majesty's Requisitions) will, together with the deep Sense we have of its being our indispensible Duty (in the Opinion of this House) ever hold us under the strongest Obligation which can be given or desired, most cheartully to grant His Majesty (from Time to Time) our further Proportion of Men and Money, for the Defence, Security, and other Services of the *British American* Dominions.

11. That we look upon the Well-Being and greatest Security of this Colony to depend (under God) on our Connection with *Great-Britain*, which we ardently wish may continue to the latest Posterity. And that it is the humble Opinion of this House, that the Constitution of this Colony, being understood and practised upon, as it has been ever since it existed, is the surest Band of Union, Confidence, and mutual Prosperity of our Mother Country and us; and the best Foundation on which to build the Good of the Whole, whether considered in a civil, military or mercantile Light. And of the Truth of this Opinion we are the more confident, as it is not founded on Speculation only, but has been verified in Fact; and, by long Experience, found to produce (according to our Extent and other Circumstances) as many loyal, virtuous, industrious and well governed Subjects, as any Part of his Majesty's Dominions; and as truly zealous, and as warmly engaged, to promote the best Good, and real Glory of the Grand Whole, which constitutes the *British* Empire.

NEW-LONDON, November 8.

On Thursday, the 31st ult. the Ship Hibernia, commanded by Capt. Pierse Long, was cast away on the South Side of Long Island, about two Miles to the Westward of Montague-point.---She was in Ballast, bound from Antigua to Piscataqua, where she belonged: The Peoples Lives are saved, but the Vessel entirely lost.

BOSTON, November 4.

It is hoped and expected that a Parliamentary Enquiry will be made into the Conduct of one of the Members of the late Congress, chosen in the luke warm State of Things, who it is said has not signed the Resolves and Petitions, &c. of that respectable Body, and this for the Satisfaction of the good People of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Numbers who are knowing to the Character of a certain Gentleman from the Country, and the Influence he is under, look upon it, that had his Name been affixed to certain Writings, it would have given great Cause to suspect that they were not as they should be.

November 11.

Messieurs GREEN and RUSSELL,

The following Letter, lately wrote by an eminent Merchant in London, to a noble Lord in the present Ministry, relative to the distressing Situation of the Colonies, I doubt not will be highly agreeable to the Public.

MY LORD,

IT gave me great Pleasure to see in the public Papers, you are nominated first Lord of Trade; it put me in mind of a similar Occurrence in the late War, when the whole Continent of America were uneasy at the spiritless Measures, and fruitless Campaigns in the Back Country, which consumed their Men without annoying the Enemy; the Commanding Officer could not get a Man raised by any of the Colonies.

A new Minister, by an animating Letter to each of the Provinces, gave a Turn to their drooping Spirits; Men were immediately raised and supported; under Divine Providence the whole Face of Affairs was changed, which issued in the Destruction of the French Power in Canada; and that Minister by all the People loved, and esteemed as their great Deliverer.

Your Lordship likewise takes the Helm of Trade when our Commerce in America is in the utmost Confusion, by the mistaken Policy that directed the late Regulations; and I hope, by the Blessing and Direction of the same Providence, you will be the means of retrieving the Commerce, the Harmony and Affection that once subsisted between America and her Mother Country; to which they have naturally an affectionate and warm Attachment, and you will become the Object of their Affection, the Joy of their Heart, and the Subject of their Prayers, that the Divine Blessing may ever rest on you, yours, and your Royal Master.

That our Commerce is diminished, I can speak from my own Knowledge; this Year I have sent to America above 10,000l. less than for several Years past, and it is universally the Case with all our Merchants, which fixing them in London at 30, as I did in my Calculation to Lord Halifax, our London Exports are already diminished 300,000l. whoever may amuse you with Entries at the Custom-House, this is fact; and can you wonder that Thousands of Poor are out of Work, and ripe for Tumult and Confusion?---The Spitalfield Weavers are a recent Instance thereof.

The Reason of diminishing their Imports is the Scarcity of their Medium of Commerce, and by their Inability to pay for what they have, they are obliged to send Specie to England; which, taking the whole Quantity on the Continent, is not near sufficient to pay one twentieth Part of their Debts.

What Mischief must then arise from curbing their Trade with the Spaniards; who take off the Surplus of American Provisions, and is their only Resource for Dollars.

This Inability to pay for their Goods, lays them under a Necessity to set up Manufactures of their own, which by Degrees will improve, and in time rival ours.

The setting up Manufactures will take off their Attention from cultivating the Country, which they have no Encouragement to do, unless Markets can be found for their Produce, that being already more than sufficient for their own Consumption.

The Burdens on the Fishery are numerous, but to give it a vital Stab, the French, in Return for the Three Pence per Gallon laid on their Melasses, have laid a Duty of Eight Shillings per Quintal on our Fish brought to their Islands. To see the greatest Source of our Riches and Naval Power languish under such a Stab, must grieve every Englishman. What Advantages will be gained by all these Measures? why a puny Sum brought into the Treasury, collected at a vast Expence, and being against the Genius of the People, and contrary to the Liberty given them in their several Charters, makes them look on their Mother Country as Oppressors, rather than Cherishers of the Colonies; this creates Animosity and Hatred, and alienates the Hearts of a Million of People from the Administration: To your Lordship I will allude to a Text of Holy Writ, *Fathers provoke not your Children to Wrath, lest they be discouraged*; and are these trifling Considerations?

There is a Depth in Trade Policy, as well as State Politicks, and the Advantages drawn from America are to arise from Commerce, not from Taxes, therefore encouraging and promoting their Commerce is true Trade Policy. When the Duty of Three Pence per Gallon was, contrary to all the Remonstrances that could be made, and Arguments brought against it, laid on, the Ministry little thought the French would make Reprisals by laying so large a Duty on our Fish; which, should we take off the Duty on their Melasses, it is a Question if they will alter.

The Stamp-Duty is a heavy Burthen on those Infant Colonies, and is like hanging a Weight on a little Finger, because it is borne by a broad Pair of Shoulders.

These Things you will easily admit have thrown the Commerce with America into Confusion. I hope the restoring of it is an Honour reserved for your Lordship, and that it may, is the sincere Wish of

Your Lordship's obedient humble Servant.

NEW-YORK, November 14.

Yesterday Morning, in about 10 Weeks from Portsmouth, arrived the Minerva, Captain Tillet; with whom came Passenger his Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet, Governor of this Province, with his Lady and Family. His Excellency was received at Fort George, by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor COLDEN, and saluted with 17 Guns from the Fort; shortly after which he was waited on, successively, by his Majesty's Council, the Gentlemen of the General Assembly, the Mayor and Corporation of the City, His Excellency General GAGE, and the Officers of the Army. The Clergy, and most of the other principal Gentlemen of the Town: When having in Council taken the usual Oaths of Office, and his Commission being read, and published in the Fort, His Excellency, preceded by a Procession of the Mayor and Corporation of the City, with their proper Officers, and attended by His Majesty's Council, and the other Gentlemen above-mentioned, walked to the City-Hall, where his Commission was republished, attended with loud Acclamations of the People.---On their Return from the City-Hall, the Grenadier Company of Militia appeared, and headed the Procession;---And most of the other Companies having, by Reason of the Shortness of the Notice, and the Badness of the Weather, been before unable to attend in Time, were now assembled, and lined the Way from the City-Hall to the Fort, where his Excellency was received with three Cheers, and a Royal Salute of the Cannon.---His Majesty's Health, and the usual loyal Toasts were drank, together with Success to his Excellency's Administration, to which he made a polite Return, and after thanking the Gentlemen present for his kind Reception, and drinking Prosperity to the Province and Corporation, the Company retired highly pleased with his obliging Behaviour. In the Evening the City was handsomely illuminated.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this Province met, as the Time mentioned at their last Prorogation, and we hear, at his Excellency's Desire, adjourned to Tuesday next.

Since our last arrived ---------, Captain Shaw, from Jamaica; and Yesterday arrived Captain Riker, from St. Kitts, by whom we hear they were in the greatest Ferment in those Islands, on Account of the Stamp Act, and were determined to oppose it.

Nov. 18. On Friday Evening a very large Bonfire was made in the Commons, where many Thousands of the Inhabitants were assembled, who all demonstrated the greatest Joy on the Arrival of our new Governor, by many loud Huzzas for, *Long live Henry Moore, and a speedy Repeal to the Stamp Act.*

Captain Tillet has also brought over with him 7 Boxes of the Stamped Paper for this Province, and two for Connecticut; ours (if we may call them so) were safely lodged in the City Hall last Saturday; and it is to be hoped will remain there for a Century; and as no Person has yet appeared to receive those for Connecticut, it is reported Capt. Tillet will be obliged to carry them back to the Place from whence they came.

On the Passage Captain Tillet spoke with the following Vessels, viz. The 10th of September, in Lat. 49:4, in Sight of the Lizard, with the Ship Atlantick, James Shepherd, Master, from Boston for London. And on the 21st of the same Month, in Lat. 41:21, with a Snow from Bristol for North-Carolina, out 13 Days, all well on board both Vessels.

The 7th of October, in Lat. 38:44, Long. 55, Captain Tillet met with a most violent Gale of Wind, in which he shipped a Sea that drove in his Dead Lights, cleared his Quarter Deck of all his Hencoops, and almost every other Article, threw himself against a Bulk-head, by which Accident he had two of his Ribs broke, and did the Vessel considerable other Damage.

Tuesday Night Captain Moore, in the Snow William and Mary, arrived here from Newry, in 8 Weeks: About five Weeks ago, in Lat. 54, Long. 32, he spoke with the Shannon Frigate, from the Coast of Guiney, bound for England, who had in Company a Ship from Jamaica.

Sunday the 6th Instant, Captain William Richardson arrived here from the Bay of Honduras, in 30 Days: He sailed from thence in Company with Captain Shoals, of and for this Port, who was to touch at the Musqueto Shore. He says the late Mr. Cook's Negres, who killed their Master (as was formerly mentioned in this Paper) having fell out among themselves, several were killed, others surrendered, and some were taken Prisoners, which put an entire End to Rebellion in that Part of the World.

In the Night of the 19th of October, about 9 o'Clock, Captain Richardson run upon a Parcel of Rocks, called the Isle de Cavezas de Zall, about 14 Leagues from the Metanzas, on the Coast of Cuba, but got off next Day, after throwing overboard about forty Tons of Wood.

In Lat. 34, Lon. 73, Captain Richardson spoke with Captain Gordon, in a small Schooner from this Port for South-Carolina: In this Vessel the Commissioners took their Passage.

The Beginning of September last, the Ship Lion, from Belfast, out and for Philadelphia, was cast away at Bara-Head, on the Coast of Scotland; the Vessel (mostly in Ballast) lost, but the Crew were all saved.

His Majesty's new Subjects in Canada, begin to grumble about the STAMP-ACT (the same being done from one End of the Continent to the other) and begin to say, "Where is now your English Liberty?"

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

WHEREAS it is represented to me, by great Numbers of my Friends and Fellow-Citizens, that, notwithstanding the Resignation which I have made, and delivered to the Delegates of the People, assembled at the Free Masons Lodge, on Monday the 7th of October last, with which those Delegates then seemed fully satisfied, as some Gentlemen then present can testify, it is now said, by those Delegates, and some others, that it is not satisfactory: And I am also informed that some of the Officers alledge, when solicited to open their Offices, that they cannot consent to do it, whilst there is a Person in the Province that has a Commission for distributing Stamps, who may, when he thinks proper (as they express it) enter their Offices, and inform against them, and perhaps ruin some of them thereby.

This, Gentlemen, can be only Pretence, because I have publickly declared to many of my Friends, both before and after my Resignation was made, that I would not attempt to carry the Stamp Act into Execution in this Province, until it generally takes Place in the neighbouring Colonies. How then can I, as an honest Man, enter their Offices when I please?

But, Gentlemen, to convince you, and all others, that I was sincere in the Declaration which I made to those Delegates, and their Associates, I do further solemnly declare, that if the Stamp Act shall hereafter take Place in the neighbouring Provinces generally, that I will not take the Oath required by the said Act, nor attempt to carry it into Execution in this Province, until it shall appear to be the Desire of the People generally, by their and your calling upon me publickly to execute the said Act.

This Declaration, Gentlemen, I do freely and voluntarily make, and will strictly abide by.

I am, Gentlemen, with great Esteem,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN HUGHES.

Philadelphia, November 13, 1765.

Captain Stewart, from Madeira, in Lat. 31, Long. 66, spoke a Bermudian Sloop from Turks-Island, the Captain of which informed him, that the Druid Sloop of War, Captain Burnaby, from Jamaica, had been there, and had taken Possession of that Island, and Keys belonging thereto, in the Name of the King of Great-Britain; and from thence was to go to Cape Francois, to acquaint the French Governor there of his Proceedings.----He likewise informed Captain Stewart, that the French had made Restitution for the English Vessels they seized there last Year.

Captain M'Nutt, from Londonderry, on the 16th of October, in Lat. 46:45, Long. 38:39, spoke a Ship from Virginia for Glasgow, out 33 Days, all well; there was another Ship in Company. On the 25th, in Lat. 41:26, Long. 54:55, he spoke a Schooner, from Cadiz for Marblehead. And on the 5th Instant, in Lat. 37:24, Long. 70:4, he spoke a Ship, from Virginia for Glasgow, but being in the Night, and blowing very hard, he could not learn the Master's Name.

On the 30th of September, in a very hard Gale of Wind, Capt. M'Nutt shipped a Sea, which carried away the Stern-post of his Longboat, and drove her out of the Chocks, but happily received no other Damage.

Captain Potts, from Lisbon, on the 3d Instant, in Lat. 35, Long. 65, spoke the Brig Mary and Ann, Capt. Haselton, from this Port for Jamaica.---On the 4th, in Lat. 34:50, Long. 65:30, he spoke with Capt. Seymour, in a Sloop from New-York for Bermuda. And on the 6th, in Lat. 35:29, Long. 69, he spoke a Ship, Captain Buckingham, from Jamaica for Boston.

We hear from Bucks County, that the Magistrates there have resolved to go on with their Business as usual.

And by Advices received from the Southward, there is Reason to believe, that all Business is carried on in Virginia and Maryland in the common Way.

We are assured, that the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Province of New-Jersey, meet at Burlington on Tuesday next, conformable to a Request made to the Governor, by the Speaker, and Nine of the Members, for that Purpose.

Saturday Night last a Store on Capt. Meas's Wharff, was broke open, and robbed of Goods to a considerable Value.---And it is said several Houses in this City have lately been attempted to be broke open.

Arrived from this Port. The Captains Greenway, Callender and Reese, at Barbados; Lyon and Millner, at Antigua; Bolitho at St. Christophers; and Captains Cooper and Connor, at Jamaica.

Philadelphia, November 19, 1765.

LISBON SALT, on board the Snow BATCHELOR, Captain POTTS, at Carpenter's Wharff, to be sold by JOSEPH WHARTON, junior. ⊕

ALL Persons having any Demands against Moses Hyman, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly proved; and those who are indebted, are earnestly desired to discharge the same, to prevent Trouble, and enable the Administrators to make a quick Settlement.

¶ 8 W. BENJAMIN BOOTH, and DAVID FRANKS, Admin.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, living in Philadelphia, a Tract of Land, called Bond's Water-mill, situate in Baltimore County, Maryland, on the Little Fall of Gunpowder, about one Mile and a Half from Onion's Iron-works, about two Miles and a Half from Joppa Landing, nearly the same Distance from the Fork of Gunpowder Warehouse, about four Miles from three Iron-works, and within 18 Miles of Baltimore Town. The said Land contains about 420 Acres, 40 or 50 whereof are cleared, and under good Fence, 20 Acres now sown with Wheat, a new Dwelling-house, with Out-houses, and an Orchard of bearing Apple and Peach Trees. Said Land has been viewed and Water levelled by some of the best Judges of Water-works, who give it the Preference to any in that Province, it commanding said Falls near a Mile and a Half, on which are several Mill-seats, and Water enough to supply any Kind of Water-works whatever; a Dam may be raised with small Expence, which will afford a Fall of 16 Feet in about 40 Rods of Race, or 24 Feet in 70 Rods Race, and the Race very easy dug out. Plenty of good building Stone Lime may be had within five or six Miles of the Place. The uncultivated Land remarkably well timbered, and very rich, with great Conveniency for much watered Meadow and Farming, and in the Midst of a fine Wheat Country. The Purchaser may enter the Premises immmediately. For Terms or Title apply to the Subscriber, SAMUEL BOND. ¶ 6 W.

people got together, and inſiſted on a more ſpeedy and ſatisfactory anſwer, declaring they would not depart without one. In ſome time, upon Mr. Mercer's promiſing them an anſwer by five o'clock this evening, they departed well pleaſed; and he met with no further moleſtation.

And accordingly he was met this evening at the Capitol, the place agreed on, by a vaſt number of Gentlemen, among them all the principal trading people in the colony; upon which the Gentleman deputed by the whole informed him, that he was then to look upon himſelf as in the preſence of the colony, and demanded the anſwer he yeſterday promiſed to give them. Mr. Mercer then addreſſed himſelf to the company, in the following manner.

Gentlemen,

I NOW have met you, agreeable to yeſterday's promiſe, to give my country ſome aſſurances, which I would have been glad I could with any tolerable propriety have done ſooner.

I flatter myſelf, no judicious man can blame me for accepting an office under an authority that was never diſputed by any from whom I could be adviſed of the propriety or weight of the objections. I do acknowledge that ſome little time before I left England, I heard of, and ſaw, ſome reſolves, which were ſaid to be made by the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia; but as the authenticity of them was diſputed, they never appearing but in private hands, and ſo often and differently repreſented and explained to me, I determined to know the real ſentiments of my countrymen from themſelves: And I am concerned to ſay, that thoſe ſentiments were ſo ſuddenly and unexpectedly communicated to me, that I was altogether unprepared to give an immediate anſwer upon ſo important a point; for in however unpopular a light I may lately have been viewed, and notwithſtanding the many inſults I have from this day's converſation been informed were offered me in effigy in many parts of the colony, yet I ſtill flatter myſelf that time will juſtify me, and that my conduct may not be condemned after being coolly enquired into.

The commiſſion, ſo very diſagreeable to my countrymen, was ſolely obtained by the genteel recommendation of their repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, unaſked for; and though this is contradictory to publick report, which I am told charges me with aſſiſting the paſſage of the Stamp Act, upon the promiſe of the commiſſion in this colony, yet I hope it will meet with credit, when I aſſure you I was ſo far from aſſiſting it, or having any previous promiſe from the Miniſtry, that I did not know of my appointment until ſome time after my return from Ireland, where I was at the commencement of the ſeſſion of Parliament, and for a long time after the act had paſſed.

Thus, Gentlemen, am I circumſtanced. I ſhould be glad to act now in ſuch a manner as would juſtify me to my friends and countrymen here, and the authority which appointed me; but the time you have allotted me for my anſwer, is ſo very ſhort, that I have not yet been able to diſcover that happy medium, therefore muſt intreat you to be referred to my future conduct, with this aſſurance, in the mean time, that I will not, directly or indirectly, by myſelf or deputies, proceed in the execution of the act, until I receive further orders from England, and not then, without the aſſent of the General Aſſembly of this colony; and that no man can more ardently and ſincerely wiſh the proſperity thereof, or is more deſirous of ſecuring all its juſt rights and privileges, than

Gentlemen,
Your ſincere friend,
And obliged humble ſervant,
GEORGE MERCER.

This declaration gave ſuch general ſatisfaction, that he was immediately borne out of the Capitol gate, amidſt the repeated acclamations of all preſent. Then he was conducted to a publick houſe, and an elegant entertainment ordered to be provided, where he ſpent the evening with a number of Gentlemen. He had no ſooner arrived there than the acclamations of the company were redoubled, drums, French horns, &c. ſounding all the while. As ſoon as night ſet in the whole town was illuminated, the bells ſet a ringing, and every mark of joy ſhewn at this Gentleman's declining, in ſuch a genteel manner, to act in an office ſo odious to his country. In ſhort, we have never had ſo much and ſo general rejoicing upon any occaſion, in ſo ſhort a time; and to crown the whole, there will be to morrow night a ſplendid ball.

Mr. Mercer, upon his landing at Hampton, met with ſome very rude treatment from the mob there; but by the interpoſition of the Gentlemen, they diſperſed, without any ill conſequences.

HENRY BURNET, SCRIVENER,

HEREBY gives Notice, That any Gentlemen deſirous to buy any Eſtates, Houſes, Lands, yearly Rent-charges, Annuities, &c. or to borrow or lend Money on good Security, may be aſſiſted therein, by applying to him at his Office, on the Weſt Side of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Door above Market-ſtreet; where their Buſineſs (as uſual) will be tranſacted with the greateſt Care, Diſpatch and Secrecy. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in placing out their Money at Intereſt, may be aſſured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage or otherwiſe.

He alſo, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruſe and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Poſſeſſors or Owners of the Deeds relating to ſuch Lands, of any Defects in their Titles, alſo what will be needful to ſupply or remedy ſuch Defects.

HENRY BURNET.

N. B. As ſaid Burnet not only ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to that eminent Conveyancer, Mr. John Reiley, of this City of Philadelphia, lately deceaſed, but alſo tranſacted all the Buſineſs that was undertaken by the ſaid Deceaſed during his Illneſs; he therefore flatters himſelf that the Advantage he may have obtained from a Maſter who was thus particularly diſtinguiſhed, throughout this and the neighbouring Provinces, for his extraordinary Care and Abilities in the Profeſſion, has ſufficiently qualified him (in a great Meaſure) to ſupply his Vacancy, and to render the utmoſt Satisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their Buſineſs.

Juſt imported in the Ship Anna, Captain Samuel Ayres, from London, and to be ſold by

JAMES MACCUBRIN,

At his Store in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite Richard Hockley, Eſq;

A CARGOE of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon. ¶

Baltimore Town, Maryland, November 4, 1765.

STOLEN laſt Night, out of a Paſture near Baltimore-Town, A large black Horſe, about 14 Hands high, four Years old, paces and trots, well ſhod before, a ſhort Mane and Tail, a white Spot on his off Foot, under his Footlock, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock T. M. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber, in Baltimore-town, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges; and if the Thief is ſecured and brought to Juſtice, Five Pounds, paid by

¶ WILLIAM DAVIS, Sadler.

STOLEN out of the Yard of Frederick Stone, in the Borough of Lancaſter, on the Firſt of October laſt, a black Horſe, about 12 Hands high, with a Saddle and Bridle; the Horſe is branded A on the near Shoulder, and W on the near Buttock, is a natural Trotter, and gallops very faſt, is very lively, and of great Courage. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Frederick Stone, in Lancaſter aforeſaid, or to the Subſcriber, living in Manor Townſhip, Lancaſter County, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

8 CHRISTIAN KAUFFMAN.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Iſaac Whitelock, in the Borough of Lancaſter, a brown bay Mare, near fifteen Hands high, long ſided, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder I. C. one white Foot behind, and has a Hurt in one of her Hips, ſo that ſhe puts down her Foot a little on one Side, a Palm in one of her Eyes, and is about 12 Years old. Whoever takes up and brings ſaid Mare to William Jolliff, in Virginia, or Iſaac Whitelock, in the Borough of Lancaſter aforeſaid, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by either of them. ⊕

TAKEN up on the great Road, leading from Philadelphia to Cuſhehoppen, a black Mare, with a Nick in her near Ear, a white Speck in her Forehead, lately docked and trimmed, ſuppoſed to be three Years old, about 13 Hands high, and a natural Trotter. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for her Charges, by JOHN BAINBRIDGE, of Perkioming, Philadelphia County. ¶

STRAYED away, the Sixth of October laſt, from the Subſcriber, living on Job Noble's Plantation, in Bucks County, on York Road, a Mile above the Crooked Billet, a brown Horſe, four Years old, about 14 Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, one white hind Foot, branded I S on the near Thigh, has a mealy Noſe, and is lightiſh about the Belly and Flank, ſhod before, and is a natural Pacer, his Mane hangs on the right Side, and is trimmed, was bred in St. George's, New-Caſtle County, and it is ſuppoſed would make down that Way. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Mr. Mackinet's, at the Corner of Race and Second Streets, Philadelphia, or to William Wilſon, Weaver in Briſtol Townſhip, on York Road, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

¶ JACOB MARTIN.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The SHIP
CLAENDON,
JAMES CARR,
Commander;

A fine three decked Ship, and has moſt excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Paſſage apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Maſter on board, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

To be ſold by ſaid Lunan, at his Store, on Mr. Hamilton's Wharff, Jamaica Rum, very old Lemon Shrub, Muſcovado Sugar, in Hogſheads and Barrels, French Indico, dry Codfiſh, pickled Salmon, Carolina Oranges by the Barrel, Halifax Soal Leather, and a very likely Negroe Wench, with her Child, about three Months old, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs.

Wanted by ſaid Lunan, a Quantity of Peaſe or Calivances.

For CHARLES-TOWN, in South-Carolina,

The BRIGANTINE
HARRIETTA,
JOHN RICHEY Commander;

Will ſail as ſoon as poſſible, and has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Maſter, at the London Coffee-houſe.

November 11, 1765.

WHereas in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting the "Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's Uſe, and of "ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, "and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame," the following Tract of located and unimproved Land was duly valued and rated, by the Aſſeſſors for the County of Northampton, at Seven Pounds by the Hundred, the Property of Richard Wiſtar, of the City of Philadelphia, viz. a Tract of Land, containing 300 Acres, ſituate in Cheſtnut Hill Townſhip, Northampton County, bounded by Land of Martin Flick, on Heed's Creek. And whereas the Owner of ſaid Tract of Land, hath refuſed to pay the Collector of ſaid Townſhip the Sum of One Pound Eleven Shillings and Six-pence, which, according to the ſaid Valuation, was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Land, as the Propertion thereof for one Year for ſaid Tax by the ſaid Act impoſed; we, the Commiſſioners of the ſaid County of Northampton aforeſaid, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that on the 14th Day of January next, at the Houſe of Philip Serfas, in the ſaid Townſhip, we will expoſe to Sale, by public Vendue, the above mentioned Tract of located and unimproved Land, or ſuch Part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all Charges accruing by Reaſon of the Non-payment, or Refuſal thereof, to the higheſt Bidder. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon. Given under our Hands at Eaſton, the 30th Day of September, 1765.

HENRY ALLSHOUSE, JOHN WALKER, CHRISTOPHER WAGNER.

⊕ 3 M.

Eaſton, Auguſt 27, 1765.

WHereas in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds to the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame, and for granting to his Majeſty the additional Sum of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds," the following Tract of located and unimproved Land was duly valued and rated, by the Aſſeſſors for the County of Northampton, at Seven Pounds by the Hundred, the Property of Iſrael Morris, in the City of Philadelphia, viz. a Tract of Land, containing about 242 Acres, in Cheſtnut-hill Townſhip, Northampton County, bounded by the Land of Philip Serfas. And whereas the Owner of the ſaid Tract of Land has neglected to pay the Collector of the ſaid Townſhip, the Sum of One Pound Five Shillings and Eleven-pence, which, according to the ſaid Valuation, was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Tract, as the Proportion thereof for one Year for ſaid Tax, by the ſaid Act impoſed; we the Commiſſioners of the County of Northampton aforeſaid, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that on the 14th Day of January next, at the Houſe of Abraham Smith, in Cheſtnut-hill Townſhip, we will expoſe to Sale, by public Vendue, the above mentioned Tract of located unimproved Land, or ſuch Part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all Charges accruing thereon, by Reaſon of the Non-payment, to the higheſt Bidder. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

HENRY ALLSHOUSE,
JOHN WALKER,
¶ 3 M. CHRISTOPHER WAGNER.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

THE Iſland commonly called the Great Iſland, in the County of Bucks, and Province of Pennſylvania, containing about 200 Acres, near 100 Acres of which is Meadow Ground, under good Bank, and the reſt a good level Up-land, which with Care and proper Improvement may be made good Up-land Meadow, as it is already chiefly cleared, and lying very convenient to a Cripple on one Side of it. For Terms apply to William M'Ilvaine, at Fair View, or to Capt. John Maas, in Philadelphia. Theſe

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MATTHEW CLARKSON

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE, continues to ſell, Wholeſale and Retail,

JAMAICA Spirit, WEST-INDIA Rum, Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Anniſeed, Clove and Cinnamon Waters; Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Fyall, Mountain, Sherry, Teint, Sack, Port, Claret, Old Hock and Frontiniac Wines; Red Herrings, Britiſh Herrings in Kegs, beſt GORGONA Anchovies.

The following Aſſortment of Pickles, viz. Capers, Olives, ENGLISH Walnuts, Onions, Barberries, Samphire, green EAST-INDIA Mangoes, Muſhrooms, Pickles in Caſes; ENGLISH Ketchup, Cavear, Truffles, Morelles, Sallad Oil, ſplit Peas, Sago, Salop, Pearl and French Barley, POLAND Starch, CASTILE Soap, Stone and Powder Blue, Iſinglaſs, Salt Petre, Citron, Almonds, Pruans, brown and white Sugar Candy, Carraway, Comfits and Sugar Plumbs, double and treble LONDON Loaf Sugar, Bohea and other Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, PHILADELPHIA Flour of Muſtard, Wax Tapers in Rolls; extraordinary BRISTOL bottled Beer by the Hogſhead or Dozen; excellent LONDON Porter; empty Bottles by the Groſs or Dozen.

SEA STORES carefully put up agreeable to Directions, and any Articles not contained in the above Adverti ſement, may be procured on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Of ſaid CLARKSON may be had Charts of the Coaſt of Louiſiana, and a Plan of the City of Philadelphia, deſcribing the Streets, Alleys, Wharffs, public Buildings, public Squares, the improved Part of the Diſtrict of Southwark, and Part of the Northern Liberties, neatly engraved on Copper Plate, and printed on a large Sheet of Imperial Paper, from an actual Survey of the late Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General, to which are added Plans of the City, as drawn by Thomas Holmes, and Benjamin Eaſtburn, former Surveyors General.

The whole compoſing a handſome and very uſeful Piece of Furniture, neceſſary for every Perſon, who is deſirous of being perfectly acquainted with the preſent State of the City. Price Three Shillings and Nine-pence. Tbc. 6 W.

CHOICE pickled Lobſters in ſmall Kegs, freſh imported, and done in the beſt Manner, to be ſold by BENJAMIN JACKSON, at his Muſtard and Chocolate Store, next Door to the London Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, who manufactures the genuine Flour of Muſtard, of all Degrees of Fineneſs, in ſuch a Manner that he will warrant to exceed any from England or elſewhere, and keep good even in the very hotteſt Climates. He ſells it in proper Glaſs Bottles, or any other Package, that may be moſt agreeable to the Buyer, and at very reaſonable Rates; particularly to thoſe who buy Quantities for Exportation. Said Jackſon alſo manufactures Chocolate in the beſt Manner, which he likewiſe ſells at the moſt reaſonable Rates; and good Vinegar, very cheap by the Hogſhead or Barrel, having a large Quantity on Hand. He alſo ſells Vinegar by Retail, as likewiſe Flour of Muſtard and Chocolate, as uſual, raw Weſt-India Coffee, Ditto roaſted, or roaſted and ground, done in as great Perfection as at the Roaſting Office in London. And Rye done in Imitation of Coffee, in the beſt Manner; Oat Grots, Oatmeal, Engliſh ſplit Peaſe, race and ground Ginger, Spice in general, Teas, Sugars, Raiſins, Pruans, Currants, whole and ground Rice, &c. Alſo choice Sallad Oil, and Pickles, of many Sorts, both foreign and home made, &c. &c.

N. B. As I find it has been pretty generally underſtood, that I have conſtantly lived in Lætitia-Court, where my original Muſtard and Chocolate Store was, and where mine and Company's has been kept ever ſince I took a Copartner, which was in the Year 1759, at which Time I removed to Company's Mills, and not thinking of the Conſequence, I left a large Sign Board over our Store Door in Lætitia-Court, which I had fixed for myſelf, when I firſt went to live there, long before Partnerſhip commenced, with the following Words wrote thereon in very large Letters, viz. BENJAMIN JACKSON, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE-MAKER FROM LONDON; which Board I find has been one great Occaſion of the Miſtake. This is therefore to undeceive the Public, and aſſure them, I have not lived in Lætitia-Court ſince the Fall of the Year 1759, nor given my Attendance there; but my late Partner, Captain Jonathan Crathorne, did, and ſtill lives there. That our Copartnerſhip is now diſſolved, and that I myſelf live next Door to the London Coffee-houſe as aforeſaid, where all thoſe who may pleaſe to ſend their Orders, either by Letter, or otherwiſe, may depend on having them faithfully and expeditiouſly compleated, and the Favours gratefully and thankfully acknowledged, by their obliged Friend,

BENJAMIN JACKSON.

This is to inform the PUBLIC,

THAT the Copartnerſhip of JONATHAN CRATHORNE and BENJAMIN JACKSON is now diſſolved, and that Jonathan Crathorne has bought of ſaid Jackſon all the Works late belonging to the Company, viz. the Muſtard and Chocolate Mills, and all Materials thereunto belonging, in the Northern Liberties, a little Way from Town, on the Germantown Road, and commonly called the Globe Mill, where he continues to manufacture Muſtard, Chocolate, Vinegar, &c. and grinds Ginger. Any Perſon having a Quantity to grind, he will ſend his Cart for it, and when ground will return it to any Part of the Town. Said Crathorne continues to live at the Old Muſtard and Chocolate Store, in Letitia Court, nearly oppoſite the lower End of the Jerſey Market, Philadelphia, where he has lived ever ſince the Year 1759, and acquaints the Public, that the Company's Sign is taken from over the old Store Door, in Letitia Court, and another placed in its Room, with JONATHAN CRATHORNE, Muſtard and Chocolate-maker, in large Letters, where he continues to ſell the genuine Flour of Muſtard, of all Degrees of Fineneſs, in ſuch a Manner that he will warrant it to exceed any from England or elſewhere, and keep good even in the hotteſt Climates; he ſells it in proper Glaſs Bottles, or any other Package which may beſt ſuit the Buyer, and at very reaſonable Rates, particularly to thoſe who buy a Quantity for Exportation. His Chocolate is manufactured in the beſt Manner, which he will ſell at the moſt reaſonable Rates; likewiſe good Vinegar, very cheap by the Hogſhead, Barrel, and by Retail, having a large Quantity by him; raw Weſt India Coffee, Ditto roaſted and ground, to as great Perfection as in England. Oat Grots, Oatmeal, Engliſh and ſplit Peaſe, race and ground Ginger, Spices in general, Pickles of ſundry Sorts, both foreign and home made, Madeira and Fyal Wines, in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks, Liſbon by the Gallon, and very good Claret in Bottles, by the Dozen or ſmaller Quantity. He alſo ſells Muſtard, Chocolate, and Weſt-India Coffee, ready roaſted and ground, at his Mill on Germantown Road, with a Sign over the Door, Jonathan Crathorne, Muſtard and Chocolate-maker.

TO BE SOLD,

A Strong healthy Servant Woman's Time, that has about three Years to ſerve, very fit for Country Buſineſs. Enquire at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

November 28, 1765. NUMB. 1927.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Plymouth, *this 21ſt Day of* October, 1765---JAMES WARREN, *Eſq; choſen Moderater---Unanimouſly agreed on the following Inſtructions, viz.*

To THOMAS FOSTER, *Eſq;*

Repreſentative of the Town of Plymouth, *at the Great and General Court of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay in New-England.*

SIR,

AS we have the higheſt Eſteem of the Britiſh Conſtitution, which we think founded on the true Principles of Liberty, and to deſerve, on many Accounts, the Preference to any other now on Earth, We can but reflect with Pleaſure on our own Happineſs, in being Sharers in that Liberty, thoſe Rights, and that Security, which reſults from them to every Subject, in the wide extended Dominions of our moſt gracious Sovereign, who has not forfeited his Right to them by diſloyalty to the King, want of Attachment, and a reaſonable Submiſſion to the Britiſh Government, and Love to his Fellow Subjects there; theſe are ſo foreign to the true Character of the People of this Country, that Calumny itſelf has never been able to fix it upon them: We have evinced our Loyalty to our King, our Affection to the Britiſh Government, and our Mother Country, on all Occaſions, by an uncommon Readineſs to aſſiſt in any Meaſures, with our Blood and Treaſure, to extend their Conqueſts, and to enlarge thoſe Dominions, from which they reap ſo many and great Advantages. At the ſame Time that we reflect on our Happineſs in having a natural and conſtitutional Right to all the Privileges of our Fellow Subjects in Great Britain, we behold with Pain and Horror, any Attempts to deprive us of them, and cannot but look on ſuch Attempts as Inſtances of the greateſt Unkindneſs and Injuſtice. This is the Subject of our preſent Complaint, which not without Reaſon echo from every Mouth in every Corner of this diſtreſſed and injured Country. Our Youth, the Flower of this Country, are many of them ſlain, our Treaſure exhauſted in the Service of our Mother Country, our Trade, and all the numerous Branches of Buſineſs dependent on it reduced, and almoſt ruined, by ſevere Acts of Parliament, and now we are threatened by a late Act of Parliament with being loaded with internal Taxes, without our own Conſent, or the Voice of a ſingle Repreſentative in Parliament, and with being deprived of that darling Privilege of an Engliſhman, Trial by his Peers, the Conſequence of the unconſtitutional Extenſion of the Power of Courts of Admiralty in America; theſe two are the main Pillars of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and the Glory of every Freeman there; ſo that the depriving us of them, creates ſuch a Diſtinction between us and them our Fellow Subjects, as cannot be accounted for from any Principles of Juſtice and Impartiality; and we certainly have never given any Occaſion for. We ſhall ſay nothing on this Occaſion of our Inability to pay the many and great Taxes laid upon us by the Stamp Act; of the many new Crimes opened by it, which cannot but be committed by many People, however deſirous they may be to avoid them; of the prodigious Penalties annexed to them, or of the great Hardſhip in ſubjecting the Trial of them to the Judgment of ſuch a Court, and ſuch a Manner of Conviction, or of the many great Diſadvantages that muſt ariſe from theſe Meaſures to Great-Britain herſelf; Theſe are obvious Facts, and have already been handled in ſuch a maſterly and convincing Manner, by ſome of the Friends of both this and the Mother Country, and of the Britiſh Conſtitution (for they cannot be ſeparated) as to render it unneceſſary to enlarge on them.

You, *Sir*, repreſent a People who are not only deſcended from the firſt Settlers of this Country, but inhabit the very Spot they firſt poſſeſſed. Here was firſt laid the Foundation of the Britiſh Empire in this Part of America, which, from a very ſmall Beginning, has increaſed and ſpread in a Manner very ſurpriſing, and almoſt incredible; eſpecially when we conſider that all this has been effected without the Aid or Aſſiſtance of any Power on Earth, that we have *Defended*, *Protected* and *Secured*, ourſelves againſt the invaſions and Cruelty of Savages, and the Subtilty and Inhumanity of our inveterate and natural Enemies the French; and all this without the Approbation of any Tax by Stamps, or Stamp Acts laid upon our Fellow Subjects in any Part of the King's Dominions, for defraying the Expences thereof. This Place, Sir, was at firſt the Aſylum of Liberty, and we hope will ever be preſerved ſacred to it; though it was then no more than a forlorn Wilderneſs, inhabited only by Savage Men and Beaſts. To this Place our Fathers (whoſe Memories be revered) poſſeſſed of the Principles of Liberty in their Purity, diſdaining Slavery, fled to enjoy thoſe Privileges which they had an undoubted Right to, but were deprived of by the Hands of Violence and Oppreſſion in their native Country. We, Sir, their Poſterity, the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, legally aſſembled for that Purpoſe, poſſeſſed of the ſame Sentiments, and retaining the ſame Ardour for Liberty, think it our indiſpenſible Duty, on this Occaſion, to expreſs to you theſe our Sentiments of the Stamp Act, and its fatal Conſequences to this Country, and to enjoin upon you, as you regard not only the Welfare, but the very Being of this People, that you (conſiſtent with our Allegiance to the King, and Relation to the Government of Great-Britain) diſregarding all Propoſals for that Purpoſe, exert all your Power and Influence to oppoſe the Execution of the Stamp Act, at leaſt until we hear the Succeſs of our Petitions for Relief. We likewiſe, to avoid diſgracing the Memories of our Anceſtors, as well as the Reproaches of our own Conſciences, and the Curſes of Poſterity, recommend it to you to obtain, if poſſible, in the honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, a full and explicit Aſſertion of our Rights, and to have the ſame entered on their publick Records, that all Generations yet to come may be convinced, that we have not only a juſt Senſe of our Rights and Liberties, but that we never (with Submiſſion to divine Providence) will be Slaves to any Power on Earth; and as we have at all Times an Abhorrence of Tumults and Diſorders, we think ourſelves happy in being at preſent under no Apprehenſions of any, and in having good and wholſome Laws ſufficient to preſerve the Peace of the Province in all future Times, unleſs provoked by ſome imprudent Meaſures: So we think it by no Means adviſeable for you to intereſt yourſelf in the Protection of Stamp Papers, or Stamp Officers.

The only thing we have further to recommend to you at this Time is, to obſerve on all Occaſions a ſuitable Frugality and Oeconomy in the public Expences; and that you conſent to no unneceſſary or unuſual Grant at this Time of Diſtreſs, when the People are groaning under the Burthen of heavy Taxes: And that you uſe your Endeavours to enquire into, and bear Teſtimony againſt, any paſt, and to prevent any future unconſtitutional Draughts on the public Treaſury.

BOSTON, November 11.

Friday laſt his Excellency was pleaſed to prorogue the Great and General Court to Wedneſday the 15th Day of *January* next, having firſt made the following SPEECH to both Houſes of Aſſembly, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I Was ſo determined to let the Buſineſs of this Part of the Seſſion paſs on without any Interruption from me, that I have poſtponed doing myſelf Juſtice in a Matter in which I think I have been much injured. But as it has not been my Intention to paſs it over in Silence, and therefore ſeem to admit the Juſtice of the Charge, I take this Opportunity to make the following Expoſtulation.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Your Anſwer to my Speech is conceived in Terms ſo different from what you have been uſed to addreſs me with, that I know not how to account for it, but from the diſordered State of the Province, which affects its very Councils. I ſhall therefore avoid reaſoning upon the unfair Arguments and groundleſs Inſinuations which have been made uſe of to miſrepreſent me: Time and their own Inſufficiency will effectually confute them: Time will make you, Gentlemen, ſenſible how much you were deceived, when you were prevailed upon to give a Sanction to ſo injurious a Treatment of me.

What have I done to deſerve this? I have happened to be the Governor of this Province at a Time when the Parliament has thought proper to enact a Taxation of the Colonies: It is not pretended that I have promoted this Tax; nor can it with any Truth be pretended, that I have had it in my Power to have oppoſed it by any Means whatſoever. However, when the Act was paſſed, it brought upon me a neceſſary Duty which, it ſeems, did not coincide with the Opinions of the People. This is my Offence; but it is really the Offence of my Office; and againſt that you ſhould have expreſſed your Reſentment, and not againſt my Perſon. If I could have diſpenſed with my Duty, perhaps I might have pleaſed you; but then I muſt have condemned myſelf, and been condemned by my Royal Maſter. I cannot purchaſe your Favour at ſo dear a Rate.

I will however own, if it will pleaſe you, that I acted with more Zeal for you than Prudence towards myſelf: I have thought it your Duty to ſubmit to this Act, until you could get it repealed; I have thought that a Submiſſion to it would be the readieſt Means to obtain a Repeal; I have thought that a Diſobedience of it would be productive of more Hurt to you than a Submiſſion to it: I have urged theſe Things earneſtly, becauſe I thought them of great Importance to you; but ſtill I have acted with a Regard to Truth, and with an upright Intention. I may be miſtaken in my Apprehenſion of this Matter; but the Time is yet to come when it ſhall appear that I am ſo. If it ſhould be ſo, as I heartily wiſh it may, an Error of Judgment, with a good Will, and a fair Meaning, does not deſerve a ſevere Reprehenſion; much leſs does it deſerve it before it really appears to be an Error.

You ſeem to be diſpleaſed with my making the Oppoſition to the Execution of the Act of Parliament a Buſineſs of the Provincial Legiſlature: But, Gentlemen, you ſhould conſider that it was in Purſuance of the unanimous Advice of a very full Council that I called you together for this very Purpoſe: It was neceſſary for me to explain the Cauſe of your Meeting; and I could not avoid being explicit upon the Subject, conſiſtent with my Senſe of my Duty. I ſhould have thought myſelf very inexcuſable, if I had foreſeen Dangers to the Province like to ariſe from the Behaviour of the People, and not have warned you againſt them: This would have been uſing you unkindly indeed: But I could not be ſo indifferent about the Welfare of this Government. I have therefore acquitted myſelf; I have delivered my own Soul; and you will remember that, if any Conſequences diſagreeable to you ſhall happen, I have not been wanting in guarding you againſt them. If there ſhall be none ſuch, ſo much the better; I ſhall be well pleaſed to find myſelf miſtaken.

To juſtify your unkind Treatment of me, you charge me with Unkindneſs towards the Province. This is no uncommon Practice: But let us ſee in the preſent Caſe how it is founded. You intimate, that if I had had the Love and Concern for the People which I profeſs, I ſhould have expreſſed my Sentiments of the Act early enough to thoſe whoſe Influence brought it into Being. But from whence do you learn that I have had any Opportunity to expreſs ſuch Sentiments? Do you imagine that I take the Liberty of obtruding my Advice to His Majeſty's Miniſters unaſked and unexpected, and in a Buſineſs belonging to a Department with which I have not the honour to correſpond? I have never neglected any Opportunity to ſerve the Province in thoſe Offices to which I have a Right to apply, and have taken as great Liberty in ſo doing as perhaps any Governor whatſoever: But in this Buſineſs I have had no Pretence to interpoſe; nor do I believe any Governor in America has preſumed to expreſs his Sentiments againſt the Act in Queſtion.

You charge me with caſting a Reflection on the Loyalty of the Province, by wreſting my Words to a Meaning which it is not eaſy to conceive how they could be thought to bear. No one, Gentlemen, has been louder in proclaiming the Loyalty of this Province than I myſelf have; I have boaſted of it; I have prided myſelf in it: And I truſt the Time will come when I ſhall do ſo again. For I hope that the Eſtimate of this People will not be formed from a Review of the preſent Times, which in my Opinion have been made much more difficult than they need have been. But this Fermentation muſt ſubſide, though it is not eaſy at preſent to ſay when, or in what Manner; and the Province will be reſtored to its former Peace and Reputation.

If I wanted to apologize for my general Conduct in this Government, I need only apply to your Regiſters, where I ſhould find frequent Inſtances of the Approbation of my Adminiſtration. And ſo far as an upright Intention, and a diligent Exerciſe of my Abilities, will go, I have deſerved them. It is not much above a Year ſince you thought proper, by a ſpecial Requeſt, to deſire me to be your Advocate for particular Purpoſes: If I was at Liberty to make publick my Execution of that Commiſſion, I ſhould make thoſe bluſh who would perſuade you that I am not a real Friend to the Intereſts, and eſpecially to the Trade, of this People. Nothing is better underſtood at Home than my Attachment to this Province: The Public Offices, where my Letters are filed, are full of Proofs of it; and there is not a Miniſter of State, whom I have had the Honour to correſpond with, who does not know I am far from being unfriendly to the Province, or indifferent to its Intereſts.

But, Gentlemen, you will make me cautious how I force my Services upon you: Not that I intend to deſert the cauſe of the Province; I ſhall ſtill ſerve it by all Means in my Power. And really, Gentlemen, if you will permit me to give you one Piece of Advice more, you may poſſibly ſtand in ſuch Need of Advocates, as to make it not prudent for you to caſt off any of your natural and profeſt Friends: For ſuch I am, and ſhall always be, in Wiſhes and private Offices, whether you will allow me to appear publickly in that Character or not. The Pains which are taken to diſunite the General Court, muſt have bad Conſequences, more or leſs: But they ſhall not prevent me purſuing ſuch Meaſures as I ſhall think moſt conducive to the general Welfare of the Province.

Council Chamber, FRA. BERNARD.
Nov. 8. 1765.

BOSTON, November 14.

Laſt Week an Account was given of the good Conduct of thoſe who were concerned in exhibiting the Pageantry on the 5th of November Inſtant;---of the happy Reconciliation of two contending Parties at ſuch Seaſons,---of eſtabliſhing a Union between them;---and of a handſome Collection made for them by a Number of Gentlemen:---Since which the Chiefs agreed that the Money ſo collected ſhould be expended in an Entertainment; accordingly on Monday Evening laſt a very grand Supper, denominated the UNION FEAST, was provided at the Royal Exchange Tavern, to which were invited ſome of the principal Merchants in Town, and other Gentlemen, who, to countenance this Unity between ſuch a great Number of Perſons that had been in Parties for a long Time, gave their Attendance.---The Conductors having diſcriminated the Company into ſeveral Claſſes, they took their Rooms and Seats reſpectively, and were elegantly entertained with a great Variety: After Supper, Loyal Healths were drank, followed by Toaſts proper to the Occaſion and preſent Day; while thoſe of the firſt Claſs were enjoying themſelves in Converſation, thoſe of the Claſs who had formerly been at Variance, were joining together with Heart and Hand in flowing Bowls and bumping Glaſſes; and were ſo united as even to eradicate from their Memory all former Enmity.---The whole cloſed at Nine o'Clock in good Order.

Capt. Atwood arrived here Yeſterday in 5 Days from Halifax; but no ſtampt News-Papers have been received from the Printer there. It is thought they are a Commodity of too high a Value for ſuch Perſons to deal in.

We hear that it was only the S---p-A---t, which was burnt at Liverpool in Nova-Scotia, and not the Stampt Papers, as was mentioned laſt Week.

The Report of the Reſignation of the Stamp-man at Halifax is premature.

We hear from Stoughton, that on Monday, the 4th of this Inſtant, Twenty Men went out in the Morning to hunt after Squirrels, who returned the ſame Evening, having killed 1563 of thoſe Animals.

Philadelphia, November 28, 1765.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt Henry Ward, Eſq; lately deceaſed, are deſired, within 20 Days from the Date above, to bring in their Accounts to Capt. John Williams, in Philadelphia, that they may be paid. And any Perſons who are indebted to ſaid Henry Ward, Eſq; are deſired to make Payment on or before the Time above mentioned, to

Capt. JOHN WILLIAMS, Engineer.

St. James's, August 31. By accounts from Madrid, Domingo Antonio Caſalmorto, who was principally concerned in contriving the loſs of the Spaniſh ſhip, commanded by Captain Loredo, that was run on ſhore near Exeter, and who had made his eſcape to Corunna, has, by order of that court, been put into a dungeon, where he is never to ſee the light.

At the Court at St. James's, the 6th day of September, 1765,

PRESENT,

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

This day the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, Eſq; Comptroller of his Majeſty's houſhold, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

St. James's, Sept. 7. *By a letter from Dunkirk, received yeſterday, we learn, that the demolition of the jettees of the channel of Dunkirk was begun the* 2*d inſtant.*

The King has been pleaſed to appoint his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, to be Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, and of the town of Nottingham, and county of the ſame town.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, the office of Steward, Keeper and Guardian of his Majeſty's Foreſt of Sherwood, and Park of Tolewood, in the county of Nottingham.

LONDON.

Sept. 3. As an inſtance how much the American colonies are in earneſt to oppoſe the new ſtamp and other duties, we are informed ſeveral eminent Council are begun already to be retained, in behalf of the provinces of New-England, Virginia, and the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

They write from Philadelphia, that ſeveral families are going to embark for the Dutch ſettlements, on account of the late ſtamp duty; thinking it, as they ſay, more eligible, than to live where they have ſo little ſecurity for their properties; and where they have not ſo much as the poor conſolation of a Conſent.

St. Chriſtopher's, Baſſeterre, Nov. 2, 1765.

YESTERDAY the Printer of this paper ſent a letter to William Tuckett, Eſq; diſtributor of the ſtamps, of which the following is a true copy.

SIR,

PLEASE to deliver the bearer 400 ſtamps for the gazette; he will pay you for them, giving him a receipt. *I am, Sir, your humole ſervant,*

DANIEL THIBOU.

November 1, 1765.

To William Tuckett, Eſq; Diſtributor of Stamps, or, in his abſence, to Mr. John Hopkins, his Deputy.

To which the Bearer receiv'd the following reply from Mr. Hopkins.

SIR,

I HAVE none; they are all diſpoſed of.

Baſſeterre, November 1, 1765.

Baſſeterre, November 1, 1765.

Copy of a letter ſent to the printer this morning.

Mr. THIBOU,

BE pleaſed to drop the advertiſement that was inſerted in the laſt paper of mine, as I ſhall write home to the government to beg leave to reſign my office as a Diſtributor. *I am your humble ſervant,*

WILLIAM TUCKETT.

BOSTON, November 18.

Yeſterday Captain Marſhall, in the Ship Boſton Packet, arrived here in eight Weeks from London; the Prints by him are not ſo late as thoſe by the Packet, arrived at New-York, and contain nothing material.

'Twas ſaid in England, the STAMP ACT would certainly be repealed, as the Trade to America was greatly diminiſhed, and many of their Manufacturers out of Employ.

The Captains Scott and Bruce were to ſail for this Place in a few Days after Captain Marſhall.

Saturday Evening Captain Davis arrived here in ſeven Weeks from Falmouth.-----A Gentleman who came Paſſenger, has brought a Print of the 21ſt of September, but contains no News.---The Pratt, Freeman, and the Betſy, Baſs, arrived at Dover the 21ſt of September.

The great Diſturbances and Uneaſineſſes in America, on Account of the Stamp Act, had not reached England when Capt. Davis ſailed.

We hear there have been great Diſturbances among the Coal Diggers at New-Caſtle, on account of their Wages; and it is ſaid that ſeveral Pits have already been ſet on Fire.

A Letter from Briſtol to a Gentleman here ſays, "We greatly feel the Effects of American Troubles; and I aſſure you I never knew the Loſs of Trade, and Want of Money, ſo much in all my Life." [*We may expect a double Groce of ſuch Letters as theſe, if the Stamp Act is not repealed, and the Burdens on Trade taken off.*]

Yeſterday the Nova-Scotia Packet arrived here from Halifax, which Place ſhe left laſt Wedneſday Afternoon. We hear the ſtamped Papers are delivered out there by one Hinſhelwood, the only ſurviving ---famous Diſtributor of that Species of Oppreſſion on the Continent. A large Party of Dragoons, who nightly watch his Property and Carcaſe, is his Protection.

NEWPORT, November 18.

On Wedneſday laſt one ------- Hoxſie, was taken up and committed to Priſon, being convicted, by his own Confeſſion, in counterfeiting Dollars, and paſſing the ſame to ſeveral Perſons in Town. They are extremely well executed, of full Weight, and, on letting them fall, ſound like the true Ones; but the Cheat may be readily diſcovered, by ſcraping them with a Knife, which at once diſcloſes a Colour ſimilar to that of Copper.

Yeſterday the Snow Prince William, Captain Potter, arrived here in 34 Days from Jamaica. The People of that Iſland are highly enraged at the Proſpect of being ſubjected to the inſupportable Taxation of the Stamp-Act.

By Letters from Captain Hopkins, in a Brig belonging to Providence, who is arrived at Antigua from the Coaſt of Africa, we learn, That ſoon after he left the Coaſt, the Number of his Men being reduced by Sickneſs, he was obliged to permit ſome of the Slaves to come upon Deck to aſſiſt the People: Theſe Slaves contrived to releaſe the others, and the whole roſe upon the People, and endeavoured to get Poſſeſſion of the Veſſel; but was happily prevented by the Captain and his Men, who killed, wounded, and forced overboard, Eighty of them, which obliged the Reſt to ſubmit.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

The General Aſſembly of this Province met at the City-Hall, in this City, on Tueſday laſt, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs. His Excellency's Speech is as follows.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint me His Governor in Chief of this Province, I have given you the earlieſt Opportunity after my Arrival, of making that Proviſion for the Exigences of the Government which the Expiration of your annual Laws, and the public Service in general, may require; and am fully perſuaded that your Attention to the Welfare of this Province, will induce you to take into your ſerious Conſideration, the various Plans which have at different Times been propoſed for the Encouragement of the American Colonies, by extending the different Branches of their Commerce, which, if properly attended to, cannot fail of becoming a laſting Source of Wealth, not only to yourſelves, but to your Mother Country.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

AFTER the neceſſary Supplies of the Government are provided, I beg Leave to recommend to you the Caſe of the unhappy Sufferers by the late Fire at *Montreal*: Their Diſtreſſes plead loudly for them, and render an Application in their Behalf highly proper, as private Contributions bear ſo ſmall a Proportion to the Relief required in ſo general a Calamity.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

I FLATTER myſelf, that your Zeal for His Majeſty's Service, and the Good of your Country, will engage you to carry on your Seſſion with the Unanimity becoming your Station, and the Purpoſes for which you are convened: Let theſe great Objects be ever preſent before you, and have ſuch Influence on your Conduct, as not to be undeſerving of that Protection which has been extended by our Moſt Gracious Sovereign to His moſt diſtant Subjects. My ready Concurrence ſhall never be wanting in every Meaſure conſiſtent with the King's Inſtructions, which can tend to promote the Intereſts of this Province; and I ſhall be extremely happy to have it in my Power, as much as it is in my Inclination, to make it the moſt flouriſhing Part of His Majeſty's Dominions in America.

Council Chamber, New-York,
19th November, 1765. HENRY MOORE."

The Benignity which appears in the whole Behaviour of our new Governor, endears him to the People of this Colony: His ordering the hoſtile Preparations at the Fort to be entirely ſtopt, and, above all, his declaring he had nothing to do with the Stamps, has rid the People of thoſe Fears which Proceedings, anterior to his Arrival, had juſtly ſuggeſted to them.----The Sons of Liberty, on Friday laſt, gave him the moſt expreſſive Marks of their Joy, by their meeting, in great Numbers, in the Fields, where they erected Pyramids and Inſcriptions to his Honour, and one of the grandeſt Bonfires ever exhibited in this City. They had previouſly ſent him a congratulatory Addreſs on his Arrival, which being dictated by the moſt ſincere Gratitude, was not the leſs pathetic for being deſtitute of the Pageantry which often attends thoſe of more regular Bodies. His Excellency received it with the greateſt Politeneſs, and made a complaiſant Anſwer.

Theſe Sons of Liberty, ever vigilant for their Country's Good, being again alarmed at a ſecond Importation of Stamps in the Minerva, Captain Tillet, were indefatigable in their Endeavours to have them lodged with the Firſt, in the City-Hall. A reſpectful Application was made to the Mayor and Corporation, who worthily exerting themſelves, they were accordingly landed on Saturday Morning laſt, and depoſited there. The Magiſtrates cannot be too much praiſed for their noble Endeavours to preſerve Peace, and Quiet in the Minds of the People, while they can do it without making any Sacrifice of our Liberties to Deſpotiſm.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Ship Hope, Captain Chriſtian Jabobſon, from London,-----without Stamps. He is the Firſt Commander who, to our Knowledge, has had the Honour of refuſing to bring thoſe Inſtruments of Oppreſſion into the Country.

The Engliſh Papers (which we have received by Capt. Jacobſon) contain no very material Intelligence.-----We find many virulent Aſperſions againſt the Colonies in them, as cruel as unjuſt.----However, we are not without ſome worthy Advocates in England, who, being armed with Truth and Juſtice, we hope will confound the wicked Deſigns of our Adverſaries.

PROMOTIONS,---*from a* LONDON PAPER.

John Huſke, Eſq; (a Native of New-England) Member of Parliament for Malden, in Eſſex, is appointed Secretary to the Treaſury.

Michael Franklin, Eſq; of Halifax, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, in the Room of Jonathan Belcher, Eſq;

Paragraph from a Correſpondent.

"It is ſaid a Bill will be framed this Seſſion, that Buſineſs may be carried on as uſual, at the Secretary's Office, and Cuſtom-Houſe, &c. on Account of the Non-Diſtribution of Stamps, in this Province. If ſo, it will ſave the Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury an amazing Sum, as he is to find Stamps and Stamp Officers; and is liable, by the Stamp-Act, to all the Coſts and Damages that may enſue, where no Stamps are to be had."

Nov. 25. Not one of the Veſſels that arrived here laſt Week, from London or Briſtol, were more than half loaded; and by ſeveral Letters brought by them we learn, that the Workmen at the different Factories in England are more than half diſcharged, begin to be very troubleſome, and ſay, that unleſs the Reſtraints are taken off the Trade of America, they will be inevitably ruined; and that Petitions were preparing, by many different Counties, to be laid before the Parliament, as ſoon as it meets; what follows being the Copy of one drawn up by the Merchants of Manchester for that Purpoſe.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury,

The Memorial of the ſeveral Merchants and Manufacturers of Manchester;

Moſt Humbly Sheweth,

THAT very great and extenſive Manufactures have been eſtabliſhed in the Town and Neighbourhood of Manchester: That the home Conſumption thereof is very ſmall, in Compariſon of the Export Trade which is carried on betwixt Great-Britain and the Weſt-India Iſlands, and the Continent of North-America.

That your Memorialiſts believe the Demand of our Colonies does not exceed one Moiety of the Goods uſually exported from Great Britain to them, but their ſureſt and beſt Market conſiſts in the Supply of Foreigners, who have been accuſtomed to reſort to Jamaica, and the other Plantations, in order to exchange their Bullion for Engliſh Manufactures.

It is with the utmoſt Concern that your Memorialiſts find themſelves obliged to repreſent to your Lordſhips, that the Trade of the ſaid Town and Neighbourhood of Manchester, hath lately ſuffered a great and ſudden Diminution, and in Return for their Manufactures exported laſt Year, very ſcanty Remittances have been made, moſt of the Goods lying ſtill on hand in North-America and the Iſlands; and the extreme Want of current Caſh having diſabled their Correſpondents, though of the greateſt Property, and higheſt Credit, to make their Payments for the few Goods that have been diſpoſed of.

In Conſequence of repeated Advices from thoſe Correſpondents, your Memorialiſts are reduced to the unhappy Neceſſity of contracting their Trade, and have been already obliged to diſcharge great Numbers of their working People.

Your Memorialiſts beg Leave to ſuggeſt their Belief and Opinion, that the Stagnation of Trade is owing to the Orders and Commiſſions that they are informed are given to the Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships now ſtationed in the Weſt-Indies.

In Behalf therefore of themſelves, and the many Thouſands of poor People, whom they have the melancholy Apprehenſion of ſeeing reduced to the utmoſt Penury and Diſtreſs, they beg Leave to lay before your Lordſhips their preſent unhappy Situation, humbly imploring ſuch Relief as to your Lordſhips Wiſdom and Goodneſs may ſeem proper."

Yeſterday came in here from Milford, in 11 Weeks, Captain Gooſley, in a Snow: Five Weeks ago, in a violent Gale of Wind, he loſt two of his Hands, and his Long Boat.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 28.

By Captain Gregory, from St. Chriſtophers, who ſailed from thence the Fourth Inſtant, and was cleared out without Stamps, there are ſeveral Letters relating to the Proceedings of the People of that Place, with Regard to the Stamp Paper, the Diſtributor thereof, and his Deputy, the Subſtance of which is as follows, viz. That on Thurſday Night, the Thirty-firſt of October, a great Number of the Inhabitants met at Noland's Tavern, and, about Eight o'Clock, went to the Houſe of Mr. John Hopkins, who was deputed by Mr. Tuckett, Diſtributor of the Stamp Papers, and in whoſe Houſe was the Cheſt which contained them; when, after three Huzza's, they demanded the Stamps, which were delivered to them, and burnt in a Bonfire, made before the Deputy's Door, the ſaid Deputy being obliged to ſwear, that he never would be concerned with Stamp Paper again, nor ever after ſuffer it to be lodged under his Roof.----That upon this the People ſearched his Houſe thoroughly, and being ſatisfied they had got all they wanted there, made Mr. Hopkins conduct them to the Place where Mr. Tuckett was concealed, about three Quarters of a Mile out of Town, where he delivered himſelf up to them, and was brought to the public Market, with Drums beating, &c. and ſworn never to have any further Connection with Stamp Paper, and that he had no Commiſſion (for that was what was moſt wanted to be burnt) and prudently ſubmitted to every Thing elſe, as deſired; by which he ſaved his Houſe from being pulled down, and his Effects from being deſtroyed.---That when they finiſhed their Buſineſs with Mr. Tuckett, they proceeded to the Secretary's Office, where there were about four or five Quires of the Stamps; but the Keys not being at Hand to open the Door, Mr. Smith, the Secretary, deſired them to break it open, and delivered the Stamp Paper, which was immediately burnt; upon which he was conducted home, with loud Acclamations and Huzza's.----That they then marched to the Marſhall's Office, where there was one Quire of Stamped Paper, which being demanded, was delivered, and likewiſe deſtroyed before his Door.----And that they afterwards went to the Cuſtom-Houſe, imagining there were great Quantities of the Stamps there; but the Collector declaring, on his Word of Honour, that there was not a Stamped Paper in his Office, they were ſatisfied, and ſeparated, without doing the leaſt Miſchief to any One.

The Day after Captain Gregory ſailed (the Fifth of November) the Effigies of Meſſieurs Tuckett and Hopkins, it was ſaid, were to be expoſed on a Gallows, and burnt.

Before Capt. Gregory left Baſſeterre, there was Advice from Nevis, that the Stamps had been uſed in the ſame Manner there as at St. Chriſtophers.

Yeſterday Captain Lyon arrived here from Antigua, which he left the Sixth of November, when there were no Stamps, nor Stamp-maſter, in that Iſland.

Captain Kennet, who left New Providence ſince the Firſt of November, adviſes, that no Stamps had arrived there when he ſailed.

By Captain Batſon, from Barbados, there is Advice, that the Stamp Officer appointed for that Iſland, died there the Twenty-ſeventh of laſt Month.

On Saturday laſt Colonel CROGHAN returned here, by the Way of New-York, after an extenſive and important Tour through the Indian Country; and we have the Pleaſure of aſſuring our Readers, that he has, beyond the moſt ſanguine Expectations, not only attached PONDIAC, and the Chiefs of many other very numerous Nations (heretofore confederated in Favour of the French) to the Britiſh Intereſt; but he has alſo obtained their Conſent to our Troops taking quiet Poſſeſſion of Fort Chartres, and of all the other French Poſts in the Illinois Country.

The Merchants and Traders of this City, have prepared, and ſigned, a Memorial, addreſſed to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great-Britain, requeſting their Intereſt with the Parliament, for the Repeal of that moſt unconſtitutional Law (the STAMP ACT) and for removing the Reſtrictions laid on the Trade of the Colonies; in which is very clearly, and ſtrongly, repreſented, the great Loſs it muſt be to the People of England, as well as to the Coloniſts, in caſe the Grievances complained of, are not ſpeedily redreſſed.-----The above mentioned Memorial is to be forwarded by Captain Smith, now ready to ſail for Liverpool.

Captain Aſhmore, from Madeira, on the 27th ult. in Lat. 36:25, Long. 58, ſpoke a Ship from Penſacola for London, with Troops on board, out 5 Weeks.

Capt. Chevers, from Liſbon, on the 27th of laſt Month, in Lat. 32:43, Long. 56:29, ſpoke a Brig from Rhode-Iſland for Barbados----29th, in Lat. 32:18, Long. 57:37, ſpoke a Schooner from Briſtol for New-York, out 5 Weeks.----And on the firſt Inſtant, in Lat. 34:35, Long. 62:8, ſpoke a Ship from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, for London, out 15 Days.

Arrived at Barbados from this Port, Captain Seymour.

From the Votes and Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of New-York.

Die Mercurii, 9 ho. A. M. the 20th November, 1765.

Mr. Juſtice *Livingſton*, from the Committee appointed, on the 18th of *October*, 1764, "To write to, and correſpond with, the ſeveral Aſſemblies, or Committees of "Aſſemblies, on this Continent, on the Subject Matter "of the Act, commonly called the *Sugar Act*; of the "*Act reſtraining Paper Bills of Credit in the Colonies from "being a legal Tender*; and of the ſeveral other Acts of "Parliament lately paſſed, with relation to the Trade of "the Northern Colonies: And alſo on the Subject of the "impending Dangers which threaten the Colonies, of "being taxed by Laws to be paſſed in *Great-Britain*;"

reported, That the said Committee, in Consequence of the said Appointment, had, in the Month of *October* last, met the several Committees from the several Governments on the Continent in a Congress, "*to consult on the present "Circumstances of the Colonies, and the Difficulties to which "they are, and must be reduced, by the Operation of the Acts "of Parliament, for levying Duties and Taxes on the Colo-"nies, and to consider of a general and united dutiful, loyal, "and humble Representation, of their Condition to his Ma-"jesty, and the Parliament, and to implore Relief*;" That the said Congress had come to sundry Resolutions on the Subject Matter aforesaid, and had drawn up, in Consequence thereof, Representations to his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, praying Relief in the Premises: And that he was directed by the said Committee to lay the Proceedings of the said Congress before the House, which he then accordingly delivered in.

And the same being read, and considered,

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That the House do approve of the said Committee's meeting and consulting with the Congress, on the Subject of the important Matters above mentioned.

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That for obtaining Relief from the Operation and Execution of the Act of Parliament, called the *Stamp-Act*, and other Acts of Parliament for levying Duties and Taxes on the Colonies, humble Petitions be prepared to be presented to the King's most excellent Majesty, the Right Honourable the House of Lords, and the Honourable House of Commons of *Great-Britain*, as nearly similar to those drawn up by the Congress as aforesaid, as the particular Circumstances of this Colony will admit of.

Ordered,

That a Committee be appointed to draw up the said Petitions; and a Committee was appointed accordingly."

From the London Daily Advertiser.

Mr. PRINTER,

OF late there have been many severe censures passed upon the poor Virginians, but with what justice shall be the subject of this letter.

It is not at all an uneasy task for persons at ease to expatiate upon the topic of obedience to the British parliament; but we may often observe, Sir, that even here at home, when the appointments of that sovereign assembly interfere with our ideas of justice and expediency, we are not sparing of our invectives against the promoters of the measures which we condemn. Shall we then esteem that faulty in the Virginians, which is every day practised in Great-Britain?

The Virginians, Sir, are like us, men liable to be incensed by oppression, and, when incensed, apt to go beyond those bounds which are prescribed by a cool and dispassionate temper of mind, impossible, however, to be preserved under an infliction of injuries greater than we can bear, or under severities, which, if not checked at their first appearance, must, in their progress, threaten an extermination of our families.

I will not say, Sir, that the American charters are sufficient to protect them for ever from taxes of all sorts; but this I will say, that an American has an equal right with every other British subject, *not to be taxed without his own consent in parliament*, and with every man, *not to be burthened beyond his abilities to bear*.

It would seem, Sir, to a compassionate man, full too soon to levy taxes from the Americans, before it is even made apparent, that they can bear the expence of sending Members to Parliament, in order to represent the true state of their circumstances to that august assembly. Before, I say, their abilities in this respect are indubitable, it is rather, I think, too soon to demand their money. The circumstances of the Americans are entirely unknown to our legislature, except by the reports of the placemen among them; and what credit ought to be paid their reports, shall bye and bye be considered. In the mean time, Sir, I may lay it down as certain, that the circumstances of the Americans cannot be certainly known to our legislature, in their legislative capacity, before deputies from the colonies are admitted into our House of Commons; and of consequence before this privilege is granted to the Americans, and can be made use of by them, we cannot know whether in taxing we oppress or not, or if they can preserve their existence, and pay any taxes at all.

Of the West-India Islands I can say nothing, because there I am unacquainted; but with respect to the Continent of America, I can safely affirm its pitiful condition, because I well know the circumstances of our old colonies there. The Virginians, Sir, are the oldest, the richest continental settlement we have; yet it is little above one hundred years since they merited the name of a colony. Few of their planters can pay as they go. The general case is, that the planter depends on the future crop for payment of the debts contracted in the current year, for the support of his family. If the crop proves indifferent, payment of part must be put off till next year; and we are certain, that the merchant always rates his goods dear or cheap, in proportion to the risk they run, and the delay of payment they must lay their account with. Judge then, Sir, at what an advanced rate the Virginians must purchase for their families the ordinary conveniences of life; and if it is possible for persons in their circumstances to pay taxes, without the gloomy expectation of sudden destruction.

It may indeed be denied, but not with truth, that this is the real condition of Virginia; and I am certain, that every unprejudiced man that ever was in the Buckskin country, will confirm it. We also know, Sir, that of old times, in England, the King and the Barons laid on all the taxes; but complaints of grievances, in respect of the impropriety and severity of those taxes, gave rise to the House of Commons itself. In order to quell those clamours, writs were directed, under the great seal, to call Members from Counties, who might, in another chamber, advise with respect to the circumstances of the several counties from whence they were sent; and at length corporations obtained the same privilege. Thus, Sir, we see, that our House of Commons was formed upon complaints of being too severely taxed; and why the Virginians may not make the same remonstrances, and even inveigh against the authors of their miseries, is to me unintelligible, unless we suppose our colonists men of more temper than ourselves.

Now, Sir, if you will admit, that whatever is just in England, must be considered as reasonable in America, it is very plain that the Americans ought to be allowed a representation in our House of Commons, for the very self same reason that the House of Commons was formed, that is, that the circumstances of the commissioning counties and corporations, may appear as they really are to the legislature, in their legislative capacity, without having recourse to Court dependants, who always make a merit of obliging their Patrons, by giving them such accounts as will please, without regard to truth or conviction.

If the reports of the Officers of the Crown in America are to be depended on, in the important affair of taxing, we may as well allow these officers to lay on what impositions they think fit, without the ceremony of parliamentary sanctions; for there is no real difference between granting the American placemen a power to tax, and laying on Taxes according to their direction or information; and how we in this part of the world would approve of such usage, is but too apparent. If it would not be agreeable to us to be taxed in that manner, how can we suppose that that mode of Taxing is acceptable in America, where the same apprehensions, as here in Britain, prevail in every matter that becomes the subject of conversation?

It is in vain, Sir, to pretend that Ireland affords us an example of a more obedient people, for we all know, that the Irish are kept in awe by a military power only; and while Popery is so prevalent in Ireland, I hope we shall have recourse to no other means of ruling that Roman Catholic country; but if the Irish had as much of the Protestant in them as the Americans, there would be no occasion of holding a dagger perpetually at their breasts. In the mean time, Sir, I must observe, that we never put the Irish to the proof how far they will bear taxes laid on by a British parliament. An Irish parliament only dives into the Irishman's pocket, and most reasonably, because our House of Commons cannot know but by relations, not to be blindly confided in, what taxes are the propereſt for that kingdom; and if even Popish Ireland merits this indulgence, ought we not, with more propriety, to grant the same privilege to Protestant America?

EQUITY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Sloop Sally, R. Albertson, and Schooner Susannah, T. Albertson, from N. York. Schooner Betsy, W. Budden, Montserrat. Sloop Peggy, J. Holmes, Sloop Lovey, N. Sheverick, and Schooner Dove, J. Whitemarsh, Boston. Brig Elizabeth and Mary, G. Chevers, and Snow Joanna, A. Ashmore, Lisbon. Ship Lady Betty, J. Stewart, Madeira. Snow Barbados Packet, W. Greenway, Brig Morning Star, T. Callender, and Brig Hope, T. Batson, Barbados. Schooner Little Hannah, B. Scarborough, and Sloop John and Betsy, W. Guy, Virginia. Sloop Mulberry, A. Boys, Georgia. Brig George, D. Gregory, St. Kitts. Schooner Wheel of Fortune, A. Charles, Maryland. Snow Elton, J. M'Cowen, Liverpool. Schooner Eliphell and Mary, J. Hackburn, from N. Carolina.

Just Published, and Sold at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street (Price Nine-pence) the following Laws, viz.

AN Act to enable the Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, to raise Money on themselves for supporting a Nightly Watch in the said Borough, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for the more easy Recovery of Legacies.

An Act to enable the Commissioners herein after named to settle the Account of the Managers, and to sue for and recover, from several Persons, such Sums of Money as are now due and unpaid on Account of a Lottery, set up and drawn, for erecting a Bridge over Skippack Creek, in the County of Philadelphia; and to receive the voluntary Donations and Subscriptions of the Inhabitants, towards the better perfecting the said Bridge.

An Act to explain and amend a Supplement to an Act intituled, "An Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors within the Province "of Pennsylvania."

Imported in the Carolina, Captain Friend, from London, and the Tryphena, Captain Smith, from Liverpool, and to be sold on the lowest terms by

PHILIP BENEZET,

At his Store in Market-street, nearly opposite the Meal Market,

RAISINS of the sun in jars of about 25lb. weight, Turkey ditto in small casks, figs in ditto, currants in ditto, shelled almonds, and a neat assortment of merchandize, consisting of low priced broadcloths, kerseys, plains, scarlet serges, cambricks, shaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, a large assortment of yd. wd. yd. and 3 8ths, and 7 8ths cotton and linen checks, Scotch handkerchiefs, red and white, and Dutch pin-work ditto, culgee, bandanoe, and Irish twilled silk ditto, yd. wd. and 7 8ths Irish linens, flowered Swiss lawns, cotton gowns, mens and womens worsted hose, a large parcel of calicoes and cottons, London steel A C No. 3, frying pans, brass ball and plain iron candlesticks, very large polished ditto, coffee mills, pipes in kegs and boxes, nutmegs, saffron, paper, and sundry other articles, too tedious to mention.

Likewise bohea tea by the chest, and pepper by the cask.

THE Officers, Mariners, &c. who belonged to the private Ship of War Britannia, JOHN M'PHERSON Commander, that Cruize which commenced in October 1760, are desired to meet at Michael M'Intire's, Tavern-keeper, in Walnut-street, on Monday, the 23d of December, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, to receive the last Payment for said Cruize, from the abovementioned John M'Pherson, Agent.

Said M'Pherson has to lett, and to enter the Beginning of March next, a large Bank House, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, in which Messieurs Woodham and Young now keep Store.

Came to said M'Pherson's Plantation, near Philadelphia, on the River Schuylkill, on the 22d inst. November, a dark bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, a small white Spot in his Forehead, black Feet, Mane and switch Tail. The Owner is desired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same.

All those indebted to Campbell, Scott and Company, are once more desired to make immediate Payment to the said M'Pherson, otherwise they may depend upon having their Accompts put into the Hands of Lawyers; and those who have any Demands against said Company, are desired to bring in their Accompts, that they may be settled and paid. 8

Christ-Church School-house, November 28, 1765.

THE Honour done this School on public Evenings, from the first Commencement, by the Attendance of some of the most polite Gentlemen and Ladies of this City, together with their Approbation of the Performance of the Children from time to time, calls upon Mr. Garner to render unfeigned Thanks, as well for himself as the Parents of the Children in general. Still willing, as far as in his Power, to prevent a genteel Assembly being incommoded by too crouded an Audience, he is determined to lessen the Number of Tickets one Half, and double their Price. He will keep a Person to deliver them at their respective Houses, as soon as called for; intending by this Means to have every thing carried on to the entire Satisfaction of his Friends. He will always take Care to make every Evening's Performance as entertaining as possible, by making the Children introduce a different Variety of Oratory; and requests that Tickets may be sent for at least three Days before the public Evenings, the first of which will be on Thursday, the 5th of December. No Person to be admitted without a Ticket, nor will any Money be received at the Door.

N. B. Parents, Guardians, or others, who choose to attend Sunday Evening Lectures, are to apply for Tickets, which will be delivered gratis. No Children to be admitted but those who belong to the School, excepting those who come with their Parents. *

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the 23d of November inst. an Apprentice Boy, named Jacob Johnson, by Trade a Taylor, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, 20 Years of Age, has a smooth Face, dark Complexion, black Hair, with a Scar on his Right Cheek: Had on, when he left his Master, a Claret-coloured Jacket, a dark brown Ditto, tyed with Leather Strings, half worn Claret coloured Breeches, homespun Shirt, blue Yarn ribbed Stockings, good Shoes, Steel Buckles, with a half worn Castor Hat, flapped down. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by James Cherry, living in Ridley Township, Chester County.

N. B. As the above mentioned Lad came over the Lower Ferry the 25th Instant, it is thought he came into Town. All Masters of Vessels, or others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their Peril. ⊕

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely roan Horse, about Fifteen Hands high, paces and trotts, very fit for the Saddle, and is a good Chair Horse. He is to be seen at Jacob Hiltzheimer's Stables, the upper End of Market-street.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 30th of this instant November, at the House of Isaac Williams, on Society-hill, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the District of Southwark, containing in Breadth on Coxe's Alley 45 Feet, and in Length or Depth 48 Feet, bounded by the aforesaid Alley, and Ground of Joseph Wharton and others, with two Tenements thereon erected; subject to a Groundrent of Ten Pounds Currency per Annum; late the Estate of William Smallwood, seized and taken in Execution by WILLIAM PARR, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

ONE equal undivided Third Part of ELIZABETH FURNACE, in Lancaster County, and of the Lands thereunto belonging; containing 10124 Acres, or thereabouts.

One equal Fourth Part of CHARMING FORGE, in Berks County; and one undivided Third Part of the Lands thereunto belonging.

Eight Acres of Meadow Ground, on Greenwich Island, adjoining the Lands of Isaac Zane.

Three Acres and Sixty-five Perches of Meadow Ground on the Gloucester Point Road, adjoining Andrew Doz's Land.

Three Acres of Meadow Ground on Hollander's Creek, adjoining Robert Erwin's Land.

Six Acres and an Half of Upland, with an Orchard and a Log House thereon, situate on Moyamensing Road, opposite Benjamin Kendall's Place, and a little below Garlick-Hall.

One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land on Tohiccon-creek, in Bucks County, divided into two Farms or Settlements. And,

One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of Land, in Warrington Township, Bucks County.

Any Person or Persons inclining to purchase the Premises aforesaid, or any Part thereof, may enquire, for further Particulars, of the Subscriber, at his House in Second-street.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25. 1765. CHARLES STEDMAN. 3 M.

Philadelphia, November 4, 1765.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last night from the subscriber, in Strawberry Alley, an Irish servant man, named John Harford, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well set, of a dark complexion, wears his own hair, which is black, and is very much inclined to curl: Speaks midding good English:----Had on, when he went away, a grey coat, with white metal buttons, grey waistcoat, with yellow buttons, blue breeches, light-blue stockings, a pair of half-worn shoes, with yellow buckles, white shirt, half-worn hat, sharp cocked. The said servant has a flesh-mark on one of his shoulders (which he calls a strawberry.) Whoever apprehends said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS HARRISON.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying him off, as they will answer it at their peril. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

FOUR and a Half Acres of good drained Meadow in Wicacoa, on the Right-hand Side of the Road leading to Gloucester. The whole in good Fence, with a good Barrack thereon. For Terms of Sale enquire of JOHN KNOWLES, in Front-street.

DROPT, the 21st inst. November, a plain Silver Watch, with a Steel Chain, a China Face, a red Cornelian Seal, Maker's Name James Warne, London, No. 2253. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the New Printing-Office, shall have Three Pounds Reward. If offered for Sale, it is requested it may be stopt.

CHARLES RABOTEAU,

TAKES the Liberty to inform the Public, that he intends to open an EVENING SCHOOL, on the Tenth of the next Month, at his Dwelling-house in Fourth-street, next Door but one to Mr. John Hughes's; where he will teach the FRENCH TONGUE, and doubts not of giving Satisfaction to those Gentlemen who are desirous of being instructed in the same, as he is descended of French Parents, was regularly educated in London, and has travelled and resided some Years in France.

N. B. I do not intend to take above a Dozen for this Winter, that so I may be able to perfect them; and there are some already engaged. Philadelphia, November 28, 1765. 8

A WOMAN who can be well recommended for either Wet or Dry Nursing, wants Employment. Enquire at William Darragh's, Tobacconist, in Second-street, near Chestnut-street. †

RUN away from John Hogeland, of Moreland Township, Philadelphia County, about three Months ago, a Negroe Woman, named Sarah, near 40 Years of Age; had on, when she went away, a long darkish coloured cross barred Gown, a striped Linsey Petticoat, and two Check Aprons; she is very much Pock-marked, speaks good Low Dutch, and good English, and was born upon Long-Island. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings her to the Owner, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me JOHN HOGELAND. ¶

Burlington Goal, Novemember 19, 1765.

ABOUT the latter End of September last was committed to the Goal of the County of Burlington, as a Runaway, a certain Man, who calls himself John Bryan, says he belongs to one Edward Brumall, in the Town of Oxford, Talbot County, and that he is a Nailer by Trade; he is about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, very much Pock-marked, and says he has altered his Dress since he left his Master. This is to give Notice to his Master, if any he has, to come and pay Charges in three Weeks from the Date hereof, otherwise he will be sold for the same, by ⊕ EPHRAIM PHILIPS, Goaler.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1765.

RUN away, on the 16th Instant, from John Faries, a Servant Man, named Edward Carlow, but has changed his Name to Collins, and may go by some other Name; he is a spry Fellow, and wears his Hat Soldier-like, on his Right-eye, has a brown Wig, red Hair, white Eye-brows, Freckles on the Back of his Hands, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, wore a brown Coat, blue Velvet Jacket, red or brown Breeches, commonly wore white Thread, or black Silk Stockings, walks fast when he travels, speaks good English, pretends to have two Uncles in New-London, both Ministers, says he has a small Estate in Ireland, and is well beloved amongst the Women. Whoever secures said Servant in any Goal in this Province, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and if out of the Province, Five Pounds, paid by me JOHN FARIES.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, as they may expect to be proceeded against as the Law directs. ¶

Philadelphia, November 28, 1765.

BROKE or stolen out of the Stable of the Subscriber, on the 16th Instant, a dark bay Mare, about 14 Hands and an Half high, a Blaze in her Face, full Mane, switch Tail, paces and trots, has a Lump on one of her fore Legs, and a Cut on one of her hind Legs, not quite cured. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to me, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by HENRY NAILL. ⊕

A List of LETTERS *remaining in the Post Office at Chester.*

BELL BEATTY, Fogs Manor; James Batten, Chester County.

C. Capt. Robert Cragg; Ann Cockran, at W. Rooks, near Charlestown, Cæcil County; John Calhoon, to the Care of W. Clinghan, Esq; West Caln; James Crag, to the Care of J. Mathers, Chester County.

D. Andrew Dicks, East Nottingham; Robert Dunn, West Nantmill; Samuel Dickson, near Chestnut Level.

E. Sam. England, Nottingham; Mary Edgar, Charles Town; Thomas Euen, West Nottingham; David Ellison, Weaver, in Newark, N. Castle County.

F. John Farrant, Nantmill Township, Chester County.

G. John Glasgow, Nottingham; Sarah Gates (2) to the Care of D. Hollingsworth; Phil. Grover, near Susquehannah Ferry.

H. John Hartman, Pikeland; Francis Hannah, East Fallowfield; William Hambleton, near Chester; William Hill, to the Care of the Rev. Mr. Blair, Fogs Manor; Thomas Gosly Howard, Merchant in Joppa.

I. Alexander Johnson, Esq; at the Cross Roads, New London Township, Chester County.

K. James Karr, at Nantmill, Chester County, to the Care of J. Graham.

L. Edward Lenvel, near Marcus-Hook; John Lowry, in Bourdeaux' Tract, Virginia; William Little, to the Care of A. M'Gomery, Christeen Bridge; Thomas Law, Shoemaker, in West Caln; John Lochridge, near the Meeting-house, East Nottingham.

M. Matthew M'Dowell, Chester County; William Mustard, Sadler, at Londongrove; Jonathan Morris, East Marlborough; Ephraim Morrison, New London; Andrew Miller, London Briton.

N. William Niblock; David Nesbitt, near the Brick Meeting; John Nesbitt, to the Care of Hugh Kilpatrick, Chester County.

O. William Oar, Kennet Township, Chester County.

P. Nathaniel Pease, to the Care of S. Boyers, near the Blue Ball, Chester County.

R. John Reed, to the Care of J. Reed, at Reed's Mill, New London, Cross Roads; Andrew Randals, to the Care of Mr. Cummins, near Nottingham Meeting-house; Mr. Reed, Store-keeper, at Christeen Bridge; Robert Ross, Commissary in N. York, to the Care of J. Culbertson, Esq; near the Forks of Brandywine; Michael Rowen, to the Care of the Rev. J. Blair, Fogs Manor.

S. Henry Small, New London; William Story, to the Care of Mr. M'Gomery, Christeen Bridge; Archibald Stirling, in East Caln; James Stephenson (2) to the Care of W. Clinghan, Esq; West Caln; William Stevenson, Merchant in Charlestown, Maryland.

T. Alexander Thompson, Blacksmith, to the Care of Andrew Porter, Chester County.

W. John Warnock, Store-keeper (2) in East Nottingham, Chester County.

HENRY BURNET, SCRIVENER,

HEREBY gives Notice, That any Gentlemen desirous to buy any Estates, Houses, Lands, yearly Rent-charges, Annuities, &c. or to borrow or lend Money on good Security, may be assisted therein, by applying to him at his Office, on the West Side of Third-street, the first Door above Market-street; where their Business (as usual) will be transacted with the greatest Care, Dispatch and Secrecy. Those who please to favour him in placing out their Money at Interest, may be assured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage or otherwise.

He also, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruse and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Possessors or Owners of the Defects relating to such Lands, of any Defects in their Titles, also what will be needful to supply or remedy such Defects.

HENRY BURNET.

N. B. As said Burnet not only served a regular Apprenticeship to that eminent Conveyancer, Mr. John Reiley, of this City of Philadelphia, lately deceased, but also transacted all the Business that was undertaken by the said Deceased during his Illness; he therefore flatters himself that the Advantage he may have obtained from a Master who was thus particularly distinguished, throughout this and the neighbouring Provinces, for his extraordinary Care and Abilities in the Profession, has sufficiently qualified him (in a great Measure) to supply his Vacancy, and to render the utmost Satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favour him with their Business.

Just imported in the Ship Anna, Captain Samuel Ayres, from London, and to be sold by

JAMES MACCUBBIN,

At his Store in Third-street, opposite Richard Hockley, Esq;

A CARGOE of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the Season. ¶

Baltimore Town, Maryland, November 4, 1765.

STOLEN last Night, out of a Pasture near Baltimore-Town, A large black Horse, about 14 Hands high, four Years old, paces and trots, well shod before, a short Mane and Tail, a white Spot on his off Foot, under his Foot-lock, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock T. M. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, in Baltimore-town, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges; and if the Thief is secured and brought to Justice, Five Pounds, paid by

¶ WILLIAM DAVIS, Sadler.

STOLEN out of the Yard of Frederick Stone, in the Borough of Lancaster, on the First of October last, a black Horse, about 12 Hands high, with a Saddle and Bridle; the Horse is branded A on the near Shoulder, and W on the near Buttock, is a natural Trotter, and gallops very fast, is very lively, and of great Courage. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to Frederick Stone, in Lancaster aforesaid, or to the Subscriber, living in Manor Township, Lancaster County, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

⊗ CHRISTIAN KAUFFMAN.

STRAYED or stolen from Isaac Whitelock, in the Borough of Lancaster, a brown bay Mare, near fifteen Hands high, long sided, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder I. C. one white Foot behind, and has a Hurt in one of her Hips, so that she puts down her Foot a little on one Side, a Palm in one of her Eyes, and is about 12 Years old. Whoever takes up and brings said Mare to William Jolliff, in Virginia, or Isaac Whitelock, in the Borough of Lancaster aforesaid, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by either of them. ⊕

STRAYED away, the Sixth of October last, from the Subscriber, living on Job Noble's Plantation, in Bucks County, on York Road, a Mile above the Crooked Billet, a brown Horse, four Years old, about 14 Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, one white hind Foot, branded I S on the near Thigh, has a mealy Nose, and is lightish about the Belly and Flank, shod before, and is a natural Pacer, his Mane hangs on the right Side, and is trimmed, was bred in St. George's, New-Castle County, and it is supposed would make down that Way. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to Mr. Mackinet's, at the Corner of Race and Second Streets, Philadelphia, or to William Wilson, Weaver in Bristol Township, on York Road, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

¶ JACOB MARTIN.

TAKEN up on the great Road, leading from Philadelphia to Cushehoppen, a black Mare, with a Nick in her near Ear, a white Speck in her Forehead, lately docked and trimmed, supposed to be three Years old, about 13 Hands high, and a natural Trotter. The Owner is desired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away, or she will be sold for her Charges, by JOHN BAINBRIDGE, of Perkioming, Philadelphia County. ¶

Philadelphia, November 19, 1765.

LISBON SALT, on board the Snow BATCHELOR, Captain POTTS, at Carpenter's Wharff, to be sold by JOSEPH WHARTON, junior. ⊕

ALL Persons having any Demands against Moses Hyman, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly proved; and those who are indebted, are earnestly desired to discharge the same, to prevent Trouble, and enable the Administrators to make a quick Settlement.

¶ 8 W. BENJAMIN BOOTH, and DAVID FRANKS, Admin.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, living in Philadelphia, a Tract of Land, called Bond's Water-mill, situate in Baltimore County, Maryland, on the Little Fall of Gunpowder, about one Mile and a Half from Onion's Iron-works, about two Miles and a Half from Joppa Landing, nearly the same Distance from the Fork of Gunpowder Warehouse, about four Miles from three Iron-works, and within 18 Miles of Baltimore Town. The said Land contains about 420 Acres, 40 or 50 whereof are cleared, and under good Fence, 20 Acres now sown with Wheat, a new Dwelling-house, with Out-houses, and an Orchard of bearing Apple and Peach Trees. Said Land has been viewed and Water-levelled by some of the best Judges of Water-works, who give it the Preference to any in that Province, it commanding said Falls near a Mile and a Half, on which are several Mill-seats, and Water enough to supply any Kind of Water-works whatever; a Dam may be raised with small Expence, which will afford a Fall of 16 Feet in about 40 Rods of Race, or 24 Feet in 70 Rods Race, and the Race very easy dug out. Plenty of good building Stone Lime may be had within five or six Miles of the Place. The uncultivated Land remarkably well timbered, and very rich, with great Conveniency for much watered Meadow and Farming, and in the Midst of a fine Wheat Country. The Purchaser may enter the Premises immmediately. For Terms or Title apply to the Subscriber,

SAMUEL BOND. ¶ 4 W.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA.

The SHIP
CLAENDON,
JAMES CARR,
Commander;

A fine three decked Ship, and has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or said Master on board, or at the London Coffee-house.

To be sold by said Lunan, at his Store, on Mr. Hamilton's Wharff, Jamaica Rum, very old Lemon Shrub, Muscovado Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels, French Indico, dry Codfish, pickled Salmon, Carolina Oranges by the Barrel, Halifax Soal Leather, and a very likely Negroe Wench, with her Child, about three Months old, fit for Town or Country Business.

Wanted by said Lunan, a Quantity of Pease or Calivances.

For CHARLES-TOWN, in South-Carolina,

The BRIGANTINE
HARRIETTA,
JOHN RICHEY Commander;

Will sail as soon as possible, and has excellent Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or said Master, at the London Coffee-house.

November 11, 1765.

WHereas in Pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting the "Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds for the King's Use, and of "striking Fifty-five Thousand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, "and to provide a Fund for sinking the same," the following Tract of located and unimproved Land was duly valued and rated, by the Assessors for the County of Northampton, at Seven Pounds by the Hundred, the Property of Richard Wistar, of the City of Philadelphia, viz. a Tract of Land, containing 300 Acres, situate in Chestnut Hill Township, Northampton County, bounded by Land of Martin Flick, on Heid's Creek. And whereas the Owner of said Tract of Land, hath refused to pay the Collector of said Township the Sum of One Pound Eleven Shillings and Six-pence, which, according to the said Valuation, was assessed and laid upon said Land, as the Proportion thereof for one Year for said Tax by the said Act imposed; we, the Commissioners of the said County of Northampton aforesaid, in Pursuance of the said Act, do hereby give Notice, that on the 14th Day of January next, at the House of Philip Serfas, in the said Township, we will expose to Sale, by public Vendue, the above mentioned Tract of located and unimproved Land, or such Part thereof as will be sufficient to answer the said Tax, and all Charges accruing by Reason of the Non-payment, or Refusal thereof, to the highest Bidder. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon. Given under our Hands at Easton, the 30th Day of September, 1765.

HENRY ALLSHOUSE, JOHN WALKER, CHRISTOPHER WAGNER. ⊕ 3 M.

Easton, August 27, 1765.

WHereas in Pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's Use, and for striking Fifty-five Thousand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for sinking the same, and for granting to his Majesty the additional Sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds," the following Tract of located and unimproved Land was duly valued and rated, by the Assessors for the County of Northampton, at Seven Pounds by the Hundred, the Property of Israel Morris, in the City of Philadelphia, viz. a Tract of Land, containing about 242 Acres, in Chestnut-hill Township, Northampton County, bounded by the Land of Philip Serfas. And whereas the Owner of the said Tract of Land has neglected to pay the Collector of the said Township, the Sum of One Pound Five Shillings and Eleven-pence, which, according to the said Valuation, was assessed and laid upon said Tract, as the Proportion thereof for one Year for said Tax, by the said Act imposed; we the Commissioners of the County of Northampton aforesaid, in Pursuance of the said Act, do hereby give Notice, that on the 14th Day of January next, at the House of Abraham Smith, in Chestnut-hill Township, we will expose to Sale, by public Vendue, the above mentioned Tract of located unimproved Land, or such Part thereof as will be sufficient to answer the said Tax, and all Charges accruing thereon, by Reason of the Non-payment, to the highest Bidder. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

HENRY ALLSHOUSE,
JOHN WALKER,
¶ 3 M. CHRISTOPHER WAGNER.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

THE Island commonly called the Great Island, in the County of Bucks, and Province of Pennsylvania, containing about 200 Acres, near 100 Acres of which is Meadow Ground, under good Bank, and the rest a good level Up-land, which with Care and proper Improvement may be made good Up-land Meadow, as it is already chiefly cleared, and lying very convenient to a Cripple on one Side of it. For Terms apply to William M'Ilvaine, at Fair View, or to Capt. John Mease, in Philadelphia. Theif

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MATTHEW CLARKSON

In Second-street, opposite the BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE, continues to sell, Wholesale and Retail,

JAMAICA Spirit, WEST-INDIA Rum, Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Aniseed, Clove and Cinnamon Waters; Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Frall, Mountain, Sherry, Tent, Sack, Port, Claret, Old Hock and Frontiniac Wines; Red Herrings, British Herrings in Kegs, best GORGONA Anchovies.

The following Assortment of Pickles, viz. Capers, Olives, ENGLISH Walnuts, Onions, Barberries, Samphire, green EAST-INDIA Mangoes, Mushrooms, Pickles in Cases; ENGLISH Ketchup, Caveat, Truffles, Morelles, Sallad Oil, split Peas, Sago, Salop, Pearl and French Barley, POLAND Starch, CASTILE Soap, Stone and Powder Blue, Isinglass, Salt Petre, Citron, Almonds, Pruans, brown and white Sugar Candy, Carraway, Comfits and Sugar Plumbs, double and treble LONDON Loaf Sugar, Bohea and other Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, PHILADELPHIA Flour of Mustard, Wax Tapers in Rolls; extraordinary BRISTOL bottled Beer by the Hogshead or Dozen; excellent LONDON Porter; empty Bottles by the Gross or Dozen.

SEA STORES carefully put up agreeable to Directions, and any Articles not contained in the above Advertisement, may be procured on the shortest Notice.

Of said CLARKSON may be had Charts of the Coast of Louisiana, and a Plan of the City of Philadelphia, describing the Streets, Alleys, Wharffs, public Buildings, public Squares, the improved Part of the District of Southwark, and Part of the Northern Liberties, neatly engraved on Copper Plate, and printed on a large Sheet of Imperial Paper, from an actual Survey of the late Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General, to which are added Plans of the City, as drawn by Thomas Holmes, and Benjamin Eastburn, former Surveyors General.

The whole composing a handsome and very useful Piece of Furniture, necessary for every Person, who is desirous of being perfectly acquainted with the present State of the City. Price Three Shillings and Nine-pence. Tbe. 6 W.

This is to inform the PUBLIC,

THAT the Copartnership of JONATHAN CRATHORNE and BENJAMIN JACKSON is now dissolved, and that Jonathan Crathorne has bought of said Jackson all the Works late belonging to the Company, viz. the Mustard and Chocolate Mills, and all Materials thereunto belonging, in the Northern Liberties, a little Way from Town, on the Germantown Road, and commonly called the Globe Mill, where he continues to manufacture Mustard, Chocolate, Vinegar, &c. and grinds Ginger. Any Person having a Quantity to grind, he will send his Cart for it, and when ground will return it to any Part of the Town. Said Crathorne continues to live at the Old Mustard and Chocolate Store, in Letitia Court, nearly opposite the lower End of the Jersey Market, Philadelphia, where he has lived ever since the Year 1759, and acquaints the Public, that the Company's Sign is taken from over the old Store Door, in Letitia Court, and another placed in its Room, with JONATHAN CRATHORNE, Mustard and Chocolate-maker, in large Letters, where he continues to sell the genuine Flour of Mustard, of all Degrees of Fineness, in such a Manner that he will warrant it to exceed any from England or elsewhere, and keep good even in the hottest Climates; he sells it in proper Glass Bottles, or any other Package which may best suit the Buyer, and at very reasonable Rates, particularly to those who buy a Quantity for Exportation. His Chocolate is manufactured in the best Manner which he will sell at the most reasonable Rates; likewise good Vinegar, very cheap by the Hogshead, Barrel, and by Retail, having a large Quantity by him; raw West India Coffee, Ditto roasted and ground, to as great Perfection as in England. Oat Groats, Oatmeal, English and split Pease, race and ground Ginger, Spice in general, Pickles of sundry Sorts, both foreign and home-made, Madeira and Fyal Wines, in Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Lisbon by the Gallon, and very good Claret in Bottles, by the Dozen or smaller Quantity. He also sells Mustard, Chocolate, and West-India Coffee, ready roasted and ground, at his Mill on Germantown Road, with a Sign over the Door, Jonathan Crathorne, Mustard and Chocolate maker.

CHOICE pickled Lobsters in small Kegs, fresh imported, and done in the best Manner, to be sold by BENJAMIN JACKSON, at his Mustard and Chocolate Store, next Door to the London Coffee-house, in Market-street, Philadelphia, who manufactures the genuine Flour of Mustard, of all Degrees of Fineness, in such a Manner that he will warrant to exceed any from England or elsewhere, and keep good even in the very hottest Climates. He sells it in proper Glass Bottles, or any other Package that may be most agreeable to the Buyer, and at very reasonable Rates; particularly to those who buy Quantities for Exportation. Said Jackson also manufactures Chocolate in the best Manner, which he likewise sells at the most reasonable Rates; and good Vinegar, very cheap by the Hogshead or Barrel, having a large Quantity on Hand. He also sells Vinegar by Retail, as likewise Flour of Mustard and Chocolate, as usual, raw West-India Coffee, Ditto roasted, or roasted and ground, done in as great Perfection as at the Roasting Office in London. And Rye done in Imitation of Coffee, in the best Manner; Oat Grots, Oatmeal, English split Pease, race and ground Ginger, Spice in general, Teas, Sugars, Raisins, Pruans, Currants, whole and ground Rice, &c. Also choice Sallad Oil, and Pickles, of many Sorts, both foreign and home made, &c. &c.

N. B. As I find it has been pretty generally understood, that I have constantly lived in Lætitia-Court, where my original Mustard and Chocolate Store was, and where mine and Company's has been kept ever since I took a Copartner, which was in the Year 1759, at which Time I removed to Company's Mills, and not thinking of the Consequence, I left a large Sign Board over our Store Door in Lætitia-Court, which I had fixed for myself, when I first went to live there, long before Partnership commenced, with the following Words wrote thereon in very large Letters, viz. BENJAMIN JACKSON, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER FROM LONDON; which Board I find has been one great Occasion of the Mistake. This is therefore to undeceive the Public, and assure them, I have not lived in Lætitia-Court since the Fall of the Year 1759, nor given my Attendance there; but my late Partner, Captain Jonathan Crathorne, did, and still lives there. That our Copartnership is now dissolved, and that I myself live next Door to the London Coffee-house as aforesaid, where all those who may please to send their Orders, either by Letter, or otherwise, may depend on having them faithfully and expeditiously compleated, and the Favours gratefully and thankfully acknowledged, by their obliged Friend,

BENJAMIN JACKSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Strong healthy Servant Woman's Time, that has about three Years to serve, very fit for Country Business. Enquire at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia.